U.S. Consulate General. Hongkong.
Survey of China mainland press

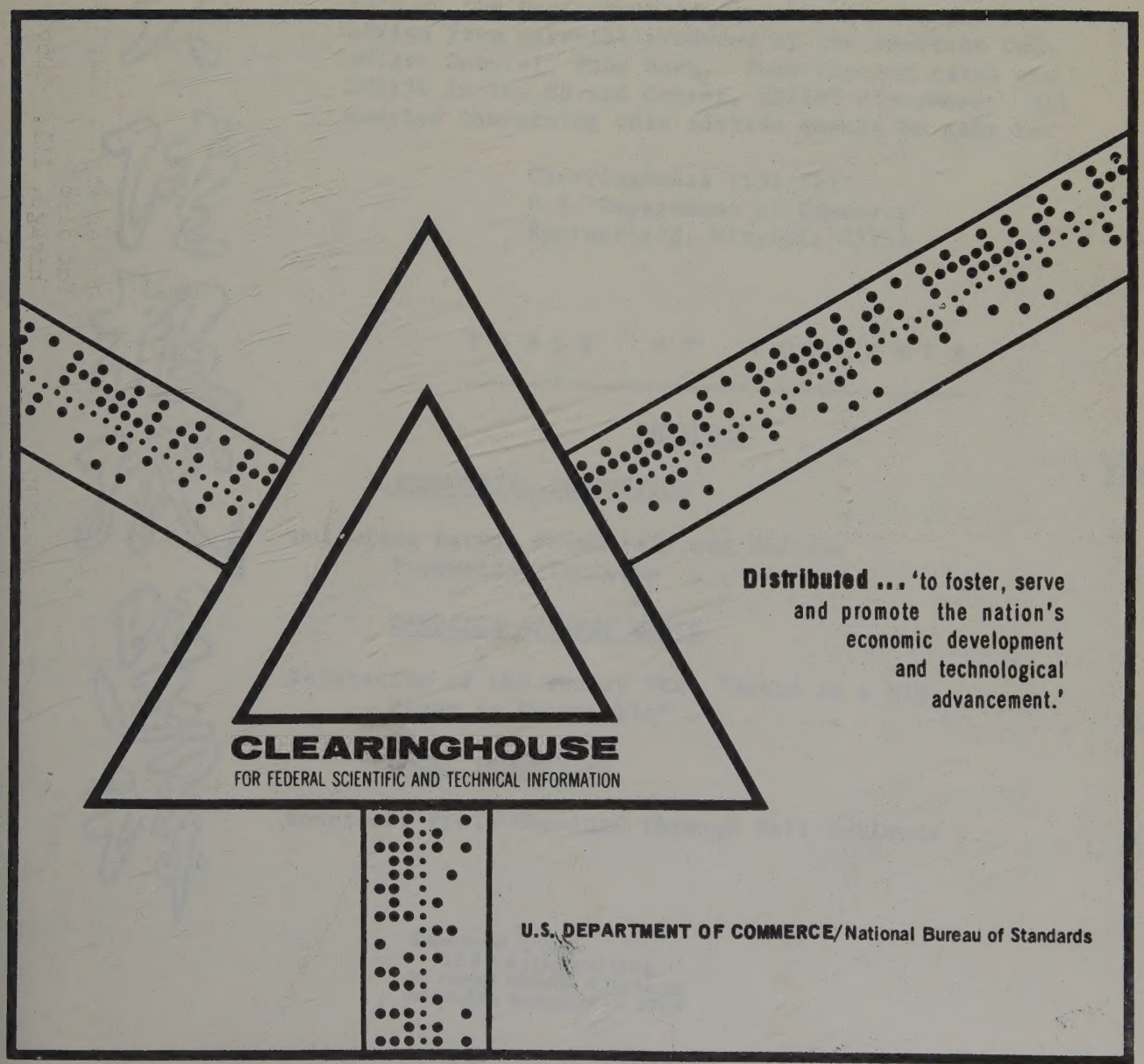
CMP SCMP 70 19

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

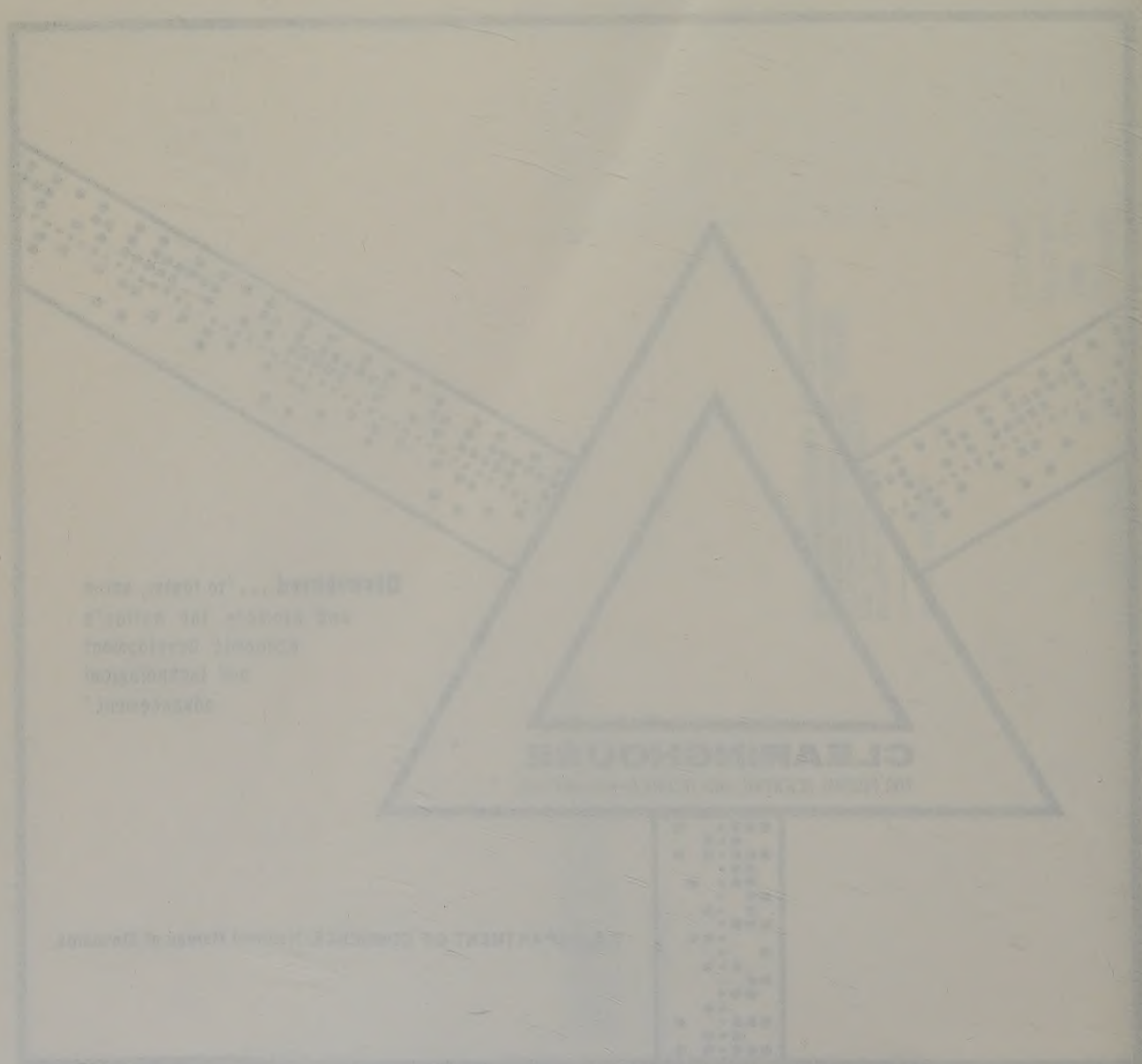
American Consulate General
Hong Kong

May 1970

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUN 8 1970
CHICAGO CIRCLE


CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/National Bureau of Standards

This document has been approved for public release and sale.



CMP-SCMP-70-19

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 4653-4657
May 11-15, 1970

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

Clearinghouse (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Unlimited Latent Potentials and Endless Production Increase 1

CAMPAIGN AGAINST WASTE

Refutation of the Theory That "Waste in a Big Plant Is Reasonable" 6

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Bounteous Fruit Obtained Through Self-Reliance 9

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

Page

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin join Peking Workers and Masses in May Day Evening Festivities 12

Peking Workers and Laboring People Warmly Celebrate First International Labor Day of 1970's 18

China Celebrates May Day: Determined to Closely Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao and Win Greater Victories 21

PLA HERO

Another Heroic Chinese Communist Fighter 25

INDUSTRY

East China Bicycle Plant Makes Outstanding Technical Innovations 28

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

President of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Satellite 31

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite 31

Union of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite 32

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite 33

Comrade Tran Nam Trung Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite 34

CHINA AND ALBANIA

City of Stalin, Albania, Holds Meeting to Welcome Chinese Workers Delegation 35

CHINA AND INDIA

Reactionary Indian Government Musters Ruffians to Create Anti-China Incidents 37

Page

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Congratulating Summit Conference of Indo-China Peoples on Its Complete Success 38

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Banquet Congratulating Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples on Its Success 40

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai 43

Prince Souphanouvong Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai 46

President Nguyen Huu Tho Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai 48

Premier Pham Van Dong Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai 51

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Indonesian Fascist Clique Will Come to No Good End in Serving US Imperialism, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary 53

US

Nixon Flagrantly Declares Invasion of Cambodia by US, South Vietnamese Puppet Troops 55

Quarrelling US Ruling Clique Forced to Disclose Some Facts About Its Aggression against Laos 56

American Students Demonstrate Against ROTC Program at Universities . . . 58

NATIONAL

ATTACK ON SATO

Refutation of Eisaku Sato's Shameless Anti-Chinese False Charges 59

ECONOMY

Tientsin Timber Management and Supply System Saves Timber for Revolution 63

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Nanlien, Home of Many Overseas Chinese, Takes on a New Look - by Hung Shan 67

Page

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young Man Settles Down in Chingkang Mountains 70

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Northeast China Party Member Leads Workers in Building Small Iron and Steel Enterprise Through Arduous Struggle 72

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists Acclaims China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Satellite 74

Vietnam-China Friendship Association Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 75

South Vietnam Organizations Congratulate China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 76

Korean-Chinese Friendship Society Greets Successful Launching of China's Man-Made Earth Satellite 77

Sanmugathasan Greets China's Successful Launching of Earth Satellite 77

Appeal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea 78

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Leaders to Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples Give Grand Return Banquet 80

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Friendship Association Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Nepal-China Treaty of Peace of Friendship 85

US

US Students Demonstrate against Nixon's Dispatch of Troops to Invade Cambodia 87

NATIONAL

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youths Who Have Gone to Mountain and Rural Areas Grow Up Soundly in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements 89

Page

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Develop Local Industries According to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 93

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine Tools Plant Workers Make New Achievements After Wielding Power Over Technical Matters 102

SINKIANG

PLA Production and Construction Corps in Sinkiang Make Big Contributions 104

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Organization of Swiss Communists Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite 107

Communist League (M-L) of Denmark Warmly Greets China's Success in Launching First Man-Made Earth Satellite 107

Spanish CP (M-L) Greets China's Success in Launching Man-Made Earth Satellite 109

French Journal "L'Humanite Rouge" Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite 110

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Greets China's Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 111

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Emigrants Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her Man-Made Earth Satellite 112

Palestinian Fighters Warmly Hail Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite 113

Socialist Youth League (M-L) of Norway Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite 115

Page

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China 116

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, on Behalf of Party and State, Warmly Congratulate Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth on Formation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 117

Chinese Government Formally Recognizes Royal Government of National Union Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea 118

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Sees Revolutionary Dance Drama "Red Detachment of Women" 120

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement 120

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea, Holds Press Conference in Peking, Makes Public Political Program of the Front, Announces Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 123

Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea 124

Composition of Royal Government of National Union under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea 126

List of Members of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea 126

Political Program of National United Front of Kampuchea 127

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Issues Statement Sternly Condemning US Imperialism for Expanding Aggressive War in Indo-China 134

US

20,000 American Students Demonstrate Against Fascist Persecution, against Expansion of War of Aggression in Indo-China 136

American Students Continue Demonstrations against US Aggression on Cambodia 137

Page

NATIONAL

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in Shanghai Municipality Adopt Various Measures to Help the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Various Localities to Do a Good Job in the Work of Re-educating Youths Who Had Gone Up the Mountains and Down the Countryside . . . 138

INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Resolutely Shatter US Imperialism's New War Provocation (Kuang-ming Jih-pao editorial) 141

STEEL

China Scores Great Results in Iron and Steel Industry 143

PETROLEUM

China's Petroleum Industry Wins New Great Victory under Guidance of Directive of Self-Reliance 146

OBITUARY

Vice Chairman of National Committee of CPPCC Ma Hsu-lun Dies 149

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

East China Medical Workers Bring About Marked Changes in Health Work in Hilly Commune 149

LAND RECLAMATION

PLA Unit Turns East China Lake into Farmland 151

AGRICULTURE

Good Harvest in East China Province 154

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite 155

Yasser Arafat Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 156

Japanese Friends Hail China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite 156

Page

Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite 159

Algerian National Liberation Front Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Its First Man-Made Earth Satellite 160

Communist Unitarian Movement of Netherlands (M-L) Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite 160

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Workers Delegation 161

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Writes to Premier Chou En-lai, Thanking Chinese Government for Its Formal Recognition of Royal Government of National Union under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea . . . 161

Samdech Sihanouk Announces Political Program of NUFK and Formation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Makes Important Speech at Peking Press Conference 163

Cambodian "Procheachon" Supports Proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk 166

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

China and Pakistan Sign Trade Protocol 167

US

Students' Demonstrations against Nixon's Invasion of Cambodia Spread in United States 167

New Upsurge of American Students' Movement Against US Invasion of Cambodia 169

US AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New War Adventure of Nixon Administration 171

Page

NATIONAL

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

The PLA Scored Outstanding Achievements in Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought as a Weapon to Re-educate Young Students Being Tempered in PLA Farms 173

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation of Revolution and Production in Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company 178

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION EMULATION

Paotow Iron and Steel Company Carried Out Socialist Revolutionary Emulation in a Down-to-Earth Manner 181

MODERN REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Jen-min Jih-pao Carries May 1970 Stage Version of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Red Lantern" 184

COAL MINING

Northwest China Province's Self-Reliant Efforts in Opening Small Coal-Mines 185

INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Makes Heavy-Duty Trucks Through Self-Reliance 186

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) Greets China on Successful Launching of First Man-Made Satellite 188

Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of Communist Party of Poland, Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite 189

People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arab Gulf Greets China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 190

Bolivian CP Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite 191

Mozambique Liberation Front Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite 191

Page

Union of People of Cameroons Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite 192

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship in Honor of Chinese Workers Delegation 193

Comrade Wang Hung-wen, Head of Chinese Workers Delegation, Speaks at Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship 194

Comrade Tonin Jakova Speaks at Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship 197

Tirana Dinner in Honor of Chinese Workers Delegation 198

Chinese Workers Delegation Leaves Albania for Home 199

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Albania 199

CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sends Cable to US Senator Mike Mansfield 200

Fourth Message to the Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia 201

Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces Wipe Out Hundreds of Enemy Troops . . 204

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Experts and Students in Peking Meet to Hail Success of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples 205

US

Strikes in 170 US Universities Against US Imperialism's Invasion of Cambodia 206

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 11, 1970 No. 4653

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Unlimited Latent Potentials and Endless Production Increase

- A criticism of the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase"

by

Revolutionary Committee of Chengchou Transformer Works, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1970)

The following story tells how a transformer factory in Chengchow, Honan Province, more than doubled its output since the great proletarian cultural revolution and saved money and materials for the State by criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's philosophy of "crawling at a snail's pace" and promoting the ideological revolutionization of the workers.--SCMP Ed.

Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution the revolutionary masses in our plant, with the help of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, have been closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plans, implementing great leader Chairman Mao's instructions on the increase of production and practice of economy, grasping revolution, promoting production, maintaining a production increase and continuous improvement of quality for many years in succession, and saving large quantities of raw materials for the state. We deeply realize in our work that we must thoroughly repudiate the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of

latent potentials and production increase" if we are to exploit existing latent production potentials fully and guarantee the overfulfillment of state production plans.

Shattering Foreign Doctrines

The conservative idea of "having reached the limits of latent potentials and production increase" is a product of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's comprador philosophy and principle of crawling at a snail's pace.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a result of poisoning by the revisionist line of running enterprises, the products of our plant were made according to foreign blueprints and technological specifications and everything from the size of products, specifications of raw materials and the amount of raw materials required were all rigidly fixed. Consequently the products required much raw materials and were costly to make. They were bulky and difficult to transport and install. The revolutionary workers proposed innovations but they were turned down by bourgeoisie "authorities" who did not allow the slightest bit of change in the blueprints and technological specifications.

Under the influence of such comprador philosophy we could only engage in production in fixed quantities in accordance with "foreign doctrines" and the road to conservation and production increase was blocked. In the meantime the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase" emerged as a natural result.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living manner, energetically repudiated such counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash as the comprador philosophy and the principle of crawling at a snail's pace, and effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of man.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching on "Shattering foreign doctrines and following our own road of industrial development" and relying upon the broad masses of workers we resolutely began the innovation of the design of products. We organized a "three-in-one" group for technological innovation, comprising mainly workers but also revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres and penetrated deep into factories and rural areas to investigate and solicit extensively the views of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants on transformers.

On this basis we finally threw away foreign principles and old doctrines, fully developed the revolutionary wisdom and capability of the working class, overcame various difficulties, and successfully designed and produced a transformer which required less raw materials, cost less, was smaller in size and more convenient to use. Compared with former transformers, this type of transformer weighed 20 percent less, required 30 percent less copper

electro-magnetic wires to produce, and needed 40 percent less transformer oil. In this way we overcame the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase" and further increased production and practiced economy.

Refusing To Become "Hand-Stretchers"

The conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase" is an excuse used by the "hand-stretchers."

To meet the needs for transformers by the state and the countryside our plant must not only produce more products but also incessantly raise the quality of products and increase the variety. The broad masses of workers said proudly: "We want to double our production without extra money, without extra personnel and without extra equipment." But some people dragged out the excuse of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase" and said: "The amount and type of work depend on the equipment we have. Claiming to be able to increase production and raise the quality without increasing equipment is simply a lie."

The broad masses of workers resolutely repudiated this way of thinking. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Where should we place the emphasis for our guideline? We should place it on our own strength; in other words, self-reliance," and resolved to manufacture their own special equipment to improve the quality of products and increase labor productivity without increased expenditure on the part of the state.

On one occasion a type of large-scale vacuum equipment--a vacuum tank--was needed to increase the quality of products. Some people thought this was foreign equipment which we could not make ourselves and therefore must ask for 50,000 to 60,000 yuan from the state to purchase the equipment. But the workers said: "We do not eat ready-cooked rice and we refuse to become 'hand-stretchers.' We shall resolve to make it ourselves." Making use of the outer casing of a converter for steel refining, they successfully constructed a very effective vacuum tank in two months' time, spending only 5,000 to 6,000 yuan. This saved the state an investment of several scores of thousand yuan and indirectly supported other industrial constructions.

In this way the revolutionary workers worked hard to manufacture large numbers of specialized primary equipment for the production of transformers by practicing self-reliance and combining native and foreign methods. Equipment thus manufactured included: Shearing machines, circular cutting tools, coil winding machines, copper soldering machines, etc. These machines saved the state large amounts of investment, greatly increased labor productivity and changed the conditions of production.

To use native methods and manufacture our own equipment is an important measure for overcoming the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase," digging out latent potential and increasing production.

Continuation of the Revolution

Have we reached the limits of conservation and production increase and shall we have no more latent potentials to dig for after the designs of products have been innovated, specialized equipment manufactured, production increase achieved for a succession of several years, and large amounts of raw materials saved?

The broad masses of workers who bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must further practice economy and make revolution" pointed out: After certain achievements have been scored in conservation and production increase the idea of "having reached the limits of latent potentials and production increase" will emerge and this is a manifestation of the idea of half-cooked revolution, a viewpoint of stagnation, a viewpoint of pessimism, and a viewpoint of inaction. Everybody then resolved to follow the road of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and refrain from being complacent and stagnant. During the movement of innovation of the design of products, everybody strove to increase production and practice economy for the sake of revolution.

The broad masses of workers developed "removing the appendix" activities without lowering the quality of the products. They removed all the parts in the transformer which were dispensable. For instance they removed two-thirds of the conducting bolts on the original transformer, eliminated all four pieces of metal on the transformer for position fixing, and reduced the number of suspensions from four to two. This helped to conserve large amounts of copper and steel materials.

The broad masses of workers also actively strove to use substitutes. In the past high quality copper was used for many parts of the transformer. But since the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers shattered their superstition in foreign doctrines and overcame various difficulties and searched for ways to use aluminum, iron and porcelain to replace copper. This saved large amounts of colored metals for the state and greatly lowered the cost.

According to our procedure of production before the great proletarian cultural revolution materials were issued to the teams separately and small pieces of materials were often issued before large pieces. This resulted in a low rate of utilization of materials and much trimmings were handled as waste. But since the great proletarian cultural revolution we reorganized some of the teams in a rational manner and strengthened the leadership over the procedure for the issuing of materials. We achieved centralized arrangements for raw materials and careful planning. Large pieces of materials were not to be issued when small pieces of materials could be used and whole pieces of materials were not used when trimmings could be utilized. All teams set up a "box for the collection of materials" to collect the trimmings of the day to be re-used. Such measures might seem to be trivial but in reality they greatly raised the rate of the utilization of raw materials.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers in our plant raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, increased production, practiced strict economy, increased the output by 150 percent, lowered the cost by 10 percent and increased the profit by 40 percent. The amount of raw materials saved during the past three years or so was equivalent to twice the amount consumed in 1969.

Although we have attained some achievements in production increase and conservation, yet this is only the first step in the march of 10,000 li. We are determined to become fighters for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thoroughly repudiate the conservative idea of "having reached the limit of latent potentials and production increase," and achieve unlimited latent potentials and endless production increase in order to make further contributions to socialist revolution, socialist construction and the support of world revolution.

* * *

CAMPAIGN AGAINST WASTE

Refutation of the Theory That "Waste in a Big Plant Is Reasonable"

by

Cheng Li-wen of the Chengchou Textile Machinery Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1970)

Workers who throw away bits of material in a large factory are taken to task in the following article, which urges them to practice economy and save more for the state.--SCMP Ed.

Our plant is a big one employing over 5,000 workers. During the movement of conservation and production increase some people said: "Our family and fortune are big; it can stand a little waste." Such bourgeois "rich boy's" tune was a manifestation of the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and an obstacle in the way of our penetrating development of the movement of conservation and production increase.

"Ours is a big plant operated by the center and backed by 700 million people. We always get what we want, a little waste is no problem." Such is a tune of the "hand-stretchers" and departmentalism caring for only oneself without caring for the state and other enterprises. Such ideas made people stretch their hands out to ask for everything, the more the better and the newer the better. As a result, large amounts of material were being piled up in warehouses without being utilized. In a recent inventory we discovered one thousand vises and dies which were cast aside after being used only once. A great many lathes which could be used to manufacture new products after some modifications were thrown into the waste dump.

Such vivid facts were a very good education for us. Those people who thought "we always get what we want" and did not pay attention to economy failed to live up to what the Party and people expected of a big plant. Very often a big plant obtained certain important materials before others, but this was only because of the fact that they were essential for production and the Party center and the 700 million people gave us big plants the greatest support and had the greatest confidence in us big plants; and this was for the creation of more wealth so as to make still greater contributions to the revolution.

Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" is the guideline for the operation of all enterprises. Small plants must follow it and large plants must all the more follow it. Any

thought of "things come easy and we can use them freely," any negligence of conservation, and any waste of state resources is a crime against the 700 million people and disloyalty to great leader Chairman Mao.

"We have lots of things in a big plant, to throw away a little is nothing." This is at least a foolish idea. A lot and a little, and largeness and smallness are a dialectical unity. Without a little and smallness there will not be a lot of largeness. A large building is made up of single pieces of brick and tile and the water in the ocean comes from small rivers. Single pieces of nails and bits of wood may appear to be trivial but when we add them up they become a large piece of property. It is precisely because the plant is large with lots of things that if we should use them freely we can waste a great deal of state property; and if we should use them sparingly we can , on the contrary, conserve a great deal of state resources.

The stainless steel welding rods used in our cold work workshop were made according to foreign specifications, so they were thrown away when there was still some 30 or 40 mm left. After "foreign doctrines" were shattered we now use them until only 15 mm is left. On top of that, we collect the remaining part of the welding rod, thus saving over 20,000 yuan for the state every year and retrieve large amounts of stainless steel.

By setting up a warehouse for wastes, repairing unserviceable equipment, and re-using waste materials during the past two years we retrieved enough machine parts from waste materials to supply over 30 small factories, over 50 rural communes and production brigades, and assembled three lathes. In this way we turned the waste materials warehouse into a "treasure house." Facts demonstrated that it was precisely because of having lots of things in a big plant that throwing away a little would bring about a great loss.

"When the plant is large its contribution is large; so it does not matter if we waste a little." This is a bourgeois self-centered, blind and complacent viewpoint. Naturally our large plant turns out thousands of machines each year and does make a definite contribution to the revolution in China and in the world. But can we claim all the credits? If we recall the time when the plant was built, we did not have sufficient equipment and did not have regular specifications for our products. Was it not the concern over us by the Party and the support given to us by the people of the whole country during the past decade or so that helped us to develop our plant into a large one with a comparatively large production capacity? The credit goes first to great leader Chairman Mao, to invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to the broad masses of working people.

The idea of being entitled to waste a little because our contribution is large is a totally unacceptable concept. Now let us stop and think: If large contribution justifies waste, hand-stretching and stockpiling; would the state's manpower, material and financial resources which are capable of making more contributions be weakened?

"When the plant is large, a little waste is inevitable." This is an idea which does not give prominence to proletarian politics. Those who harbor this way of thinking do not understand the relation between man and material, and even less about the fact that economy and waste is not a question of just being conscientious or lazy but a question of struggle between the two ideologies and working styles. Without the idea of building up the state diligently, struggling arduously and practicing economy for the revolution, there cannot be any action in practicing economy.

An old master worker in a production team in our plant paid great attention to the conservation of welding rods; but some of the new hands who just joined the plant said: Some crumbs have to fall when we eat biscuits, so how can one prevent the dropping of some welding rod bits during work?" The old master worker said with a heavy heart: "When I inadvertently dropped one small bit of solder while working in the old society I was brutally beaten by the capitalist and I can still show you the scars. Now that Chairman Mao lets us become masters of the country, we must not forget our past!" Class education greatly enlightened all the comrades in the production team. Many young workers said: "What we threw away was not only solder drops but also the good proletarian tradition." Now every drop of solder fallen on the floor in the production team is retrieved and this greatly promoted economy and production increase. Facts demonstrate to us that the question of waste depends not on the size of the plant or the number of workers, but on man, the ideological revolutionization of man.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Graft and waste are extremely great crimes." The practice of economy is significant not only economically but also politically. Conservation is the intrinsic virtue of the working class and waste is the working style of bourgeois "rich boys." Waste not only causes us to throw away the intrinsic virtue of the working class, but also helps the bourgeoisie to spread corruption, graft, and thievery. The spreading of the preposterous theory of "waste is reasonable" is often one of the ways used by the class enemy to undermine socialism. Conservation is not only for saving some money, but, most significantly, for rallying the working class' spirit of working for the revolution, developing their idea of serving as masters of the state, guaranteeing the building of socialism in a more, faster, better and more economical manner, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All workers in our plant indicate unanimously during our repudiation of the bourgeois idea of "the family and fortune are big, it can stand a little waste" that we must raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, be good governors of the red family for the working class, never become bourgeois "rich boys," increase production, practice strict economy, and make still greater contributions to socialist revolution, socialist construction, and toward support for world revolution.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Bounteous Fruit Obtained Through Self-Reliance

by

Liu Hung (柳红)

(China News Service, Peking, April 24, 1970)

> Kwangsi Cement Factory was built in 1958 by "revolutionary workers," according to the following report. The setting up of the factory was delayed by Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "management of factories by experts," and later in 1960 was sabotaged by the "modern revisionists."
>
> In spite of these setbacks the factory succeeded in producing cement of exportable quality. Last year its output reached the peak in its 12-year history.--SCMP Ed.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and relying on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Kwangsi Cement Factory overcame difficulties and built a cement-making enterprise on a big scale. This put an end to the history of Kwangsi of its former reliance on "foreign ash" and its being unable to produce cement. In the past decade and more, this factory produced large quantities of high-standard and fine-quality cement of many varieties. Besides meeting the needs of socialist construction of the motherland, this cement was also exported to foreign countries and was highly rated by foreign friends.

In 1958, under the illumination of great leader Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the revolutionary workers of Kwangsi Cement Factory strove for betterment. They put up sheds on the barren mountain, slept and ate in the open and fought with their own hands in building the factory. While building the factory, they went through struggles which involved hard work and which were accompanied by setbacks. The building of this factory took a tortuous path because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly peddled counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, such as "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "management of factories by experts."

In 1960, when our country met with temporary difficulties in its national economy, the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviet renegade clique, tried all possible means to undermine the building of Kwangsi Cement Factory. To meet the needs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, Liu Shao-ch'i hastily fanned a gust of evil wind of "closing, terminating, amalgamating and converting" factories on the industrial front.

The revolutionary workers struggled sharply against this. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We the Chinese natives have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations," which added to them endless wisdom and strength and strengthened their determination and courage to overcome difficulties. They remembered how they formerly had depended on "foreign ash" and had been bullied by the Westerners. They recalled Chairman Mao's concern for and eager hopes on the working class. They thought of the urgent need for cement in the socialist construction of the motherland. They were aware of the internationalist duty of the Chinese people toward the world revolution. They saw clearly that this was an acute, violent class struggle and a serious struggle for defeating the wild attacks launched by revisionism and for defending socialism.

The workers firmly replied: "We workers just want to stand upright. We must build this factory and win glory for Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland." Depending on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, they broke down the foreign rules, took their own road in developing industry and carried the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great teachings about "maintaining independence and taking the initiative in our own hands" and "hard struggle," the workers brought about an upsurge of quickening the building of the cement factory. They developed the dauntless spirit of daring to think, to act and to make revolution, abolished fetishes and superstition, liberated their thinking, worked with united effort in designing and installing the machines. They overcame difficulties and eventually, in less than two years' time, completed the construction of the factory and put it into operation. A few months after that, they succeeded in trial making cement for export, the quality of which reached the advanced level. This fully demonstrated the endless wisdom and boundless creative power of the Chinese working class who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, Kwangsi Cement Factory was filled with greater vigor and vitality. The mass movement of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought was flourishing and surged and Mao Tse-tung's thought was popularized on an unprecedented scale. There emerged in the whole factory 158 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and 364 workers were rated "five-good" workers.

An activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a communist and a tiler, Li Yu, together with his father and elder brother, toiled as a hired hand for the landlord in the old society when he was 10 years old, and was savagely tortured. It was Chairman Mao who delivered him from miseries. He had the greatest love for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, he made progress continuously.

On the red-letter day last year marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, he went as a representative of the workers of the whole factory to attend the National Day ceremonies in Peking and enjoyed the happiness of seeing great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin. After returning to the factory, he united with the broad masses of workers to tightly grasp revolution, vigorously promote production and win still greater victories.

He and the workers of the tile-making group, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, worked in a temperature of higher than 70 degrees and overfulfilled their productive tasks one after another. This group became an advanced unit in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole factory.

Under the leadership of the factory's revolutionary committee, the workers of the whole factory held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and launched an earth-shaking socialist revolutionary emulation, thereby pushing revolution and production forward with each passing day. Under the guidance of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" formulated by Chairman Mao himself, many "three-in-one" groups of technical revolution and technical innovation were formed in the whole factory with the workers as the mainstay and with the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians taking part in them. They vigorously carried out technical innovation and technical revolution and successively fulfilled many major items of technical innovation, enabling the output of the big-kiln system and grinding machine systems to greatly exceed the capacity of the original design. Last year saw another record output, which was the highest in the 12 years after the establishment of the factory. In the first two months of this year, the value of industrial output increased by 13.6 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China should make bigger contributions toward mankind," the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Kwangsi Cement Factory are now going further to launch a mass campaign of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to raise a new upsurge of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." Adopting the attitude of fighters, they are arduously striving to accomplish the various tasks put forward at the Party's "9th Congress."

* * *

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Join Peking Workers and Masses in May Day Evening Festivities

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1970)

our most respected and beloved great leader chairman mao, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao this evening mounted the tienanmen rostrum and joined the peking workers, armymen and civilians in the chinese capital in celebrating the first "may first" international labour day of the seventies in the midst of an excellent situation at home and abroad and amidst the triumphant march from victory to victory of the hundreds of millions of people throughout china along the course pointed out by the ninth party congress.

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum were: samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and samdech penn nouth, private adviser to the head of state and representative of the n.u.f.k.

china's working class and other working people ushered in this brilliant festival of unity for struggle of the proletariat and other working people of the whole world at a time when they have made new achievements in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, scored tremendous successes in deepening the struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, won victories in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fruitful result of the launching of the country's first man-made earth satellite and registered many new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production.

long before dusk fell, peking's workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, red guards and revolutionary intellectuals, with joy of victory, converged on tienanmen square to celebrate their festival of triumph. they went there to report their new achievements to our great leader chairman mao, and to acclaim the tremendous victories of mao tsetung thought, of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they heartily wished our great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

at nine o'clock, the happiest of moments came when our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao stepped onto the tienanmen rostrum with steady strides to the powerful strains of "tungfanghung (the east is red)". in excellent health and high spirits, chairman mao met leading comrades of various chinese circles and distinguished guests and diplomatic envoys from various countries, cordially shaking hands and chatting with them.

then chairman mao came to the middle of the rostrum, warmly waving to the revolutionary masses. the whole square was astir. the smiling throngs all turned their hearts to our great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum. people jumped with joy and kept waving their copies of red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". time and again they cheered: "long live the great, glorious and correct

communist party of china exclamation" "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation" and "wishing chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum were:

chou en-lai, chen po-ta and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china;

members of the political bureau of the party central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): yeh chun, chiang ching, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chiu hui-tso, yao wen-yuan and huang yung-sheng; and

alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee: chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing.

also present were vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress: kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang-jigme and chou chien-jen; and

vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: li ssu-kuang, fu tso-yi, hsu teh-heng and li teh-chuan.

among the guests on the tienanmen rostrum were:

thakin ba thein tin, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma; thakin pe tint, member of the delegation and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia.

among the distinguished foreign guests on the rostrum were also:

madame norodom sihanouk; madame penn nouth; princess ndrodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom sorya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince norodom sihamoni, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; lieutenant-general ngo hou, technical adviser to the head of state, and his wife; huot sambath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and representative of the n.u.f.k., and his wife; sarin chhak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and representative of the n.u.f.k.; chan youran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and representative of the n.u.f.k.; general duong sam ol, general inspector of the armed forces of the kingdom of cambodia, and his wife; thiounn mumm, representative of the n.u.f.k.; roeurng mach, representative of the n.u.f.k.;

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife;

ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; pham dinh sau, leader of the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam; and ho thi lien and vinh an, deputy leaders of the ensemble.

the capital of our great socialist motherland is characterized by unity, revolution and militancy. tienanmen square looked more magnificent and resplendent than ever with red flags fluttering over the flood-lit square. a giant portrait of our great leader chairman mao hung on the tienanmen gate. on opposite sides of the square stood large portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. in front of the monument to the heroes of the people were illuminated slogans reading "long live 'may first' international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories". the strains of "the east is red", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "a long, long life to chairman mao", "battle march", "workers and peasants are of one family" and other revolutionary songs resounded over the square.

at 19:05 hours, china's first man-made earth satellite ringing with the music of "tungfanghung" once again flew over the capital, adding to the lustre of the festive night. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers proudly declared: "the successful launching of china's man-made earth satellite once again eloquently proves that great mao tsetung thought has infinite power. armed with mao tsetung thought, the industrious, brave and intelligent chinese people have the ability and high aspirations to perform an ever-increasing number of wonders and make their due contributions to humanity."

the evening festivities began with the singing of "the internationale".

our great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao saw the display of fireworks together with samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife, samdech penn nouth and his wife, and other distinguished guests from various countries and with armymen and people in the capital. tienanmen square was a scene of jubilation. the night sky was brilliantly lit by the burst of fireworks. the square resounded with cheers and singing as workers, peasants and armymen there sang revolutionary songs and danced. people sang the praises of the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they hailed the tremendous achievements in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great victories won by the people of all countries in opposing u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction exclamation

the masses of workers and peasants in the capital were overjoyed at the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao once again. full of proletarian feelings, they recalled how they had traversed the revolutionary course under his leadership. they concluded that they would always be victorious as long as they closely followed chairman mao and acted according to his instructions. they made the following pledges: rally closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader; arm themselves with chairman mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress; firmly adhere to and carry out chairman mao's

great strategic principles: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation" "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"; firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link and carry on deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, conscientiously do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; more effectively implement the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"; adhere to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism; grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and strive for still greater victories. the masses of armymen and people voiced their determination to liberate taiwan.

the revolutionary masses of peking extended a warm welcome to the friends from various countries of the world who were present at the evening celebrations. imbued with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, the peking masses shouted "workers of all countries, unite exclamation proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation" and other slogans. they paid tributes to the genuine, fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries; they expressed firm support for the heroic albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; for the heroic vietnamese people in carrying through to the end their war of resistance to u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation; for the laotian people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation; for the cambodian people's just, patriotic and anti-u.s. struggle under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk; for the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples; for the people of japan, korea and other asian countries in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries who are reviving japanese militarism; for the people of palestine, the arabian gulf and all arab nations in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism; for the liberation struggles of the people of asia, africa and latin america; and for the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of western europe, north america, oceania and other parts of the world. the revolutionary masses expressed that the 700 million chinese people were determined to unite closely with the proletariat and other revolutionary people of the whole world and carry through to the end the great struggle to overthrow u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction.

fireworks displays were simultaneously held at the peking workers stadium, shihchingshan and chungkuantsun this evening.

present on the tienanmen rostrum were also:

members of the party central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): yu sang, wang hung-kun, wang ping-chang, wang shu-sheng, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng ying-chao, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, chiu kuo-kuang, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, chien chih-kuang, ni chih-fu, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, tseng kuo-hua, peng shao-hui and wen yu-cheng;

alternate members of the party central committee: shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, chen jen-chi, chen hua-tang,

wu chung, chang shih-chung, chang ling-pin, chang hsiu-chuan, yang chun-sheng, lo yuan-fa, cheng san-sheng, yi yao-tsai, chao hsing-yuan, chien hsueh-sen, kuo yu-feng, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, huang chih-yung and yen chung-chuan;

Leading comrades from the various general departments, services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies and schools, the peking units and the peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army and representatives of the personnel taking part in launching china's first man-made earth satellite: hsiao chien-fei, chen chi-teh, chang ting, chen fu-chu, chien chiang, lan wen-chao, chang ching-hua, sung teng-hua, liang hsi-chang, yen chi-lien, meng ping, tien wei-hsin, wang ti-kang, li pao-chi, wei po-ting, chiang jun-kuan, lu tsun-fu, liao chu-chiang, chang hsien-yueh, chen pang, wang hsi-ke, yen chun, feng yung-shun, tai chin-chuan, chen nien-ti, yuan hua-ping, hsu pin, kao wen-chih, han yi-fu, sung kun, kuei shao-chung, cheng kun-yuan, chin lai-chuan, chiang han-ching, tung chih-chang, lo shun-chu, li tsai-shan, wei tung-tai, li fu-tse, liang chun, chou hsi-han, pan yen, chang ching-yi, wang cheng-chu, ma chin-chang, li chang-ju, shen chen-tung, kuei shao-pin, chang chien-kun, tan chia-shu, liang pu, ho chen-ya, liao kuan-hsien, yu wen, liu chin-ping, kuang yu-min, wu hsin-chuan, kung tsung-chou, chung hui, sung cheng-chih, kuo chao, wu lien, chen fa-hung, fu hsien-hui, wang ting, liao cheng-mei, yen chia-an, yu ching-shan, liu yu-kuang, wang wen-chieh, chen hung, chung jen-fang, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, li chen, hu chi-tsai, ma su-cheng, tsui ping, wang yao-nan, yao kuo-min, liu yueh-sheng, sung wei-shih, liu chin-hsuan, lo hua-sheng, hsiao chun-hsien, pieh tsu-hou, peng hai-kuei, wang kuei-teh, kuo yen-lin, chou shih-chung, li tung-han, chen wan-lan, huang ping, tsui lun, wu chao-tung, liu chung, yang chen, ho kuang-hua, kao ti-chien, peng fu-chiu, han shuang-ting, tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung, nieh chi-feng, li ju-hung, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, chang yun-lung, sung yu-lin, chang nan-sheng, wu tai, chen jen-hung, yang yin-sheng, wang yi, li ke-chung, li chi-tai, chang pai-chun, ma wei-hua, liu shao-wen, liu fu, li chung-chi, tseng shao-tung, chung hui-kun, pan yung-ti, pai ju-sheng, wang tzu-feng, pao hou-kuo, wang chan-hua, wang sheng-yuan, wu ting-piao, niu yun-tien, chao chiang-ping, chi fa-jen, yang chi-tang, liu fu-yu, chen ping, tai shu-ho, ku ta-yuan, jen hsin-min, yu li-chang, li jung-ching, chen ke-ming, li teh-chun, tung yao-teh and sung ching-yuan;

Leading comrades of certain military area commands now in peking: chiang lin-tung, teng shao-tung and chang yuan-pei;

army representatives, leading comrades and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments and working groups under the party central committee: wang liang-en, chang yao-tzu, yang teh-chung, lai kuei, ku yuan-hsing, liu chien, hsiao kuang, lung hsu, hsieh ching-yi, li hsin, chung chung, che chih-ying, liu yu-fa, jen yun-chung, yang yu-heng, shen chien, chu ta-cheng, chen hsin-hua, lo ching-chang, sun kai-tsan, tsui chin-yao, lu ying, wang chun-ching, li chun-ming, yin chung-wei, li shao-chu, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, chang chi-chin, liu chien-kung, miao peng-fei, hsia chao, fan hua-min, su chien, yang shih-jung, wu chung, chen kuang, hsiao chin-li, li fu-jen, yu nuan-hai, chiao chao-wen, tung hsueh-liang, chin ko-tung, shih chien-hua, tsou li-shan, ku ying-tung, leng hu-chiu, chiao shih-chieh, wu chi-ming, ma yun-hsiang, yang chih-yuan, shih li-kung, huang li-pen, yu tien-kuei, yuan shuan-hsi, yu yi-wen, fu yu, chu shang-ling, lung teh-fu, tu chih-wen, liao pin, wang yu, hsu chung-hua, liu hsing-kuei; hsiao feng-wen, yu kuo-yen, chang wen-yuan, li keng-min, chen yuan-chang, wei tsung-hsi,

liu yu-chang, sun yu-tse, tsui chang-chu, shih lien-chih, li chao-chung, liu hua-ching, yang fu-yu, chang ching-chun, fu hsueh-liang, weng hsueh-chih, chin tao-jung, chou kuo-hsing, li tung-hui, yen ko-feng, wei teh-lin, ku han-ken, chao hsiu-feng, wang li-chih, sun ke-chung, chen yin-ko, wan chung-ming, kuo hsi-lin, wang chao-ching, tien shih-wu, keng chien-min, ku chia-kuan, pi ko-fa, wang yu-min, liu chu-sung, kuo chin-chen, chang sheng-pin, chen lo, tung ching-shan, lo fu-sheng, chang hsiao-shan, yang chung-lin, chu hung-sheng, ting chien, wan hui-lieh, chao wen-hsing, sun ting-chen, tsui shih-tien, yu shu-pin, kao yu-ching, chen wei, an chih-ho, liu chih-hsien, liu chun-chia, tsao yung-chih, liu jui-hsuan, wang hsi-feng, sung kuei-jung, chu yung-hsu, tsao chieh, pi ko-yen, wu tseng yu, chu feng-kao, sun ko-wen, chu hung-teh, hsia heng-hsiang, chang shu-wen, shan pei-hua, sun teh-kuei, hsing teh-hsin, tsou fa-hsiang, tsao hsien-cheng, li wan-shun, wang chao-cheng, feng kuo-chu, yuan so-jung, yu feng-kang, yen jun-sheng, chia lai-fu, wang shu-jui, wang chi-hsing, chao hao-teh, huang kuang-ming, liu jui-fu and hsu ping-yi;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: pei shih-chang, lu han, yeh chu-pei, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, chang chun, chen chi-yu, chen yuan, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lin lan-ying, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, meng chi-mao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, liang ssu-cheng, tung ti-chou, and hsieh fu-min;

army representatives, leading comrades and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments under the state council: chen pin, teng tung-che, hsiao cheng-chun, lu chiang, wang lo-tien, jen teh-chi, liu ren, yuan pao-hua, chang chih-ming, yen chun, li cheng-ting, yang cho, li liang-han, hsieh pei-yi, tsu jui-yun, chang kuo-chuan, jen pu-chai, wang lien-pao, li ta-tung, chung ping-chang, po ching-yun, chen shao-kun, chu hu-ning, lin tse-sheng, chang chen-chiang, yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, min teh-jen, chou teh-fu, hsu pin-chou, chang ai-lien, yi wen, wang su, chiao jui-nien, tang ke, li hsi-wen, shen chang-jung, hsu chin-chiang, chang yi-hsin, chang wen-pi, tu hsing-yuan, wang tung-lin, yang chieh, kuo lu, lu ching-lin, pan yu-hung, ma yao-chi, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-jui, mao hung-hsiang, ling pao-yin, yang wei-chun, hsia chih-hsu, cheng pao-shih, li hsueh-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, ma kuo-fu, yuan hsueh-kai, chang huai-chin, chou hung-po, hsiao yu-ming, peng shang-yu, peng lin, chang yu-lin, tou chang, li yu-hua, huang chung-hsueh, liu chen-kung, tsao kuang-lin, tsung hsueh-cheng, yin cheng-chen, chang ching-yun, fan chiu-ssu, yang pu-wen, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, chiao shu-hua, fan sheng-hsuan, sha chien-li, chao fa-sheng, lin yung-ching, kuo shih-jung, ma ching-fu, yu fu-kao, liu yuan, lin hai-yun, sung chen-hsien, sha feng, wang yun, liang chang-wu, wu chen, wen chung-yu, hao chien-kang, chang hsi-pin, li shu-jung, li wan-tung, shen min, chi peng-fei, lo kuei-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, hsu yi-hsin, liu hsin-chuan, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, li po-shih, chu chih-tung, tai shu-chin, shih cheng, wang hsuan-hai, ti wen-wei, chang yu, tien yu, yu shih-tao, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, feng hsi-ku, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, chao teng-cheng, chang chi-jui, liu chang-jen, chih chun, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, yu hui-yung, wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang hsi-peng, shih huang, yueh chih-chien, chen kuei-feng, chang kuang, yen chin-sheng, wang yeh-chiu, sung yi, hsieh hua, chang yun-lin, ting chiang, tuan yun, wu ching-tung, chu li-chuan, kao fu-yu, wang chao-ko, li chi-huang, tan tung, and chen shu-yun;

leading comrades of the supreme people's court and other organizations: chen pai, tan kuan-san, wu teh-feng, yang lin and ho shih-kuei;

members of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee: ting kuo-yu, lu wen-ko, miao yung-kun, lo jui-hua and chang kuei-fu;

representatives of various circles in peking: wu feng-lan, sung tse-min, chi yuan-fang, liu yang-shan, shih hung-chih, wang chang-ho, lu ying-chung, kuo chung-lin, liu feng-hsi, han pao-jui, sun feng-chiang, pan ching-hua and yin wei-chen;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: liu wen-hui, liu fei and chang hsi-jo.

among the guests on the rostrum were also:

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife;

kinkazu saionji, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau;

v.g. gankovsky, deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, and their wives.

Peking Workers and Laboring People Warmly Celebrate First International Labor Day of 1970's

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1970)

peking's working class and other labouring people today warmly celebrated the international labour day in the midst of the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad and amid nation-wide jubilation over the successful launching of the country's first man-made earth satellite. holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, they celebrated the first may day of the great seventies with revolutionary, militant pride in their triumphant advance.

for several days on end, celebrations have been held in the chinese capital by the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. they warmly hail the tremendous victories in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction and heartily cheer the great victories won by the people throughout the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction. from the bottom of their hearts they wish our great leader chairman mao a long, long life. they pledge to rally still closer round our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, hold the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still higher and advance from victory to still greater victory along the course charted by the ninth party congress.

festive tienanmen square today looked all the more magnificent. the tienanmen rostrum was decorated with red flags and lanterns. a huge portrait of our great leader chairman mao hung on the red wall of the tienanmen gate. on the square were large portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. in front of the

monument to the people's heroes were giant illuminated slogan stands reading: "long live the 'may first' international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation" and "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

the celebrations were all marked by revolutionary vigour, unity and militancy. the whole city echoed with the powerful singing of the ten revolutionary historical songs, including "battle march" and "workers and peasants are of one family".

the whole city was festively decorated. on huge hoardings and columns were slogans reading: "workers of all countries, unite exclamation proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation down with social-imperialism exclamation down with all reaction exclamation" "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" "long live the great people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite has greatly added to the joy and vigour of this year's celebrations of the international labour day. people everywhere acclaim the fact that chairman mao's great call "we too should produce man-made satellites" has come true. they hail this as a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they are confident that the brave, industrious and intelligent chinese people, who are armed with mao tsetung thought, will continue to perform wonders and make still greater contributions to mankind.

inspired by chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", people in the capital are redoubling their efforts to fulfil the fighting tasks with greater and faster results set by the ninth party congress. they have brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and achieved new successes in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

celebrations were held at the peking general knitwear mill, the hsinhua printing house, the no. 3 chemical works, the peichiao timber mill, the "february 7" rolling stock plant, the nankou rolling stock machinery plant, tsinghua university and peking university, which are noted for their rich experience in the different stages of struggle-criticism-transformation during the cultural revolution. their experience led them to one unanimous conclusion: "acting upon chairman mao's instructions means victory." they pledged that under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, they would hold high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, conscientiously carry out tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, persist in revolutionary mass criticism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic unit and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

marching under the great red banner of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the peking workers, since the beginning of the great seventies, have vigorously grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and launched vigorous mass movements to implement in every basic unit chairman mao's great principles on self-reliance and hard work. they have made great efforts to catch up with and surpass the advanced technological levels both at home and abroad. the city's industrial production reached an all-time high in the first quarter of the year. a large number of factories and enterprises overfulfilled their production quotas for april. to express their loyalty to the great leader chairman mao and to honour may day, the workers turned out thousands of new products and introduced a multitude of new techniques, technological processes, materials and equipment in production.

the city's instruments and meters industry turned out more new products in the first four months of this year than in the whole of last year. workers of the peking no.1 machine tool plant had just trial-produced two new milling machines up to advanced world standards and they attended a may day celebration meeting carrying five big chinese characters "long live chairman mao exclamation" cast in steel and milled by these machines.

in the capital iron and steel company where socialist revolutionary emulation is going full steam ahead, the workers completed the overhaul of the no. 3 blast furnace ahead of schedule in honour of may day. they pledged to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, press ahead with the socialist revolutionary emulation campaign and seize still greater victories in both revolution and production so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

may day celebrations also took place among the poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts of peking. in many production teams the peasants took advantage of this opportunity to recall their sufferings in the old society and contrast this with their present-day good life.. they pledged to abide by chairman mao's great teaching on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget class struggle and always strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they are determined to stick to the socialist road, consolidate and expand the socialist collective economy and strive for good grain and cotton harvests this year.

commanders and fighters of the three services of the people's liberation army, including those taking part in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training) in peking, joined the revolutionary masses in may day celebrations. many p.l.a. units sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to people's communes, factories and schools to spread invincible mao tsetung thought.

at may day celebration meetings armymen and civilians shouted in unison: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people exclamation" "heighten our vigilance defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation" and "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation"

all meetings were alive with expressions of proletarian internationalism. the workers and other labouring people in peking saluted the fraternal genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries. they pledged firm support for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, for the struggle of the heroic albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, for the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and for the april 28 statement of the government of the people's republic of china.

workers and technicians who had worked in fraternal albania highly praised the militant friendship between the people of china and albania. they declared that the militant unity between the chinese and albanian working class and other working people was invincible. the chinese people firmly support the heroic albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

at the fengtai bridge girder plant and the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, chinese workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and vietnamese comrades celebrated may day together and gave joint militant theatrical performances. this shows the firm determination of the people of china and viet nam to be closely united in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. the chinese workers and poor and lower-middle peasants were unanimous in declaring: "u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries and the common enemy of the people throughout the world. we resolutely support the heroic vietnamese people in their struggle to carry the war of resistance to u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation through to the end, resolutely support the laotian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation, and resolutely support the patriotic and just struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the cambodian people under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

at celebration meetings, the workers and other people also pledged resolute support for the japanese people, the korean people and the people of all asian countries in their fight against the revival of japanese militarism by the japanese and u.s. reactionaries, for the palestinian people, the people of the arabian gulf and the people of all arab countries in their just fight against u.s. imperialism and zionism, for the liberation struggles of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in western europe, northern america and oceania and other parts of the world.

China Celebrates May Day: Determined to Closely Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao and Win Greater Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

the working class and all working people of china celebrated the first may day of the 1970's with revolutionary pride in victory.

imbued with the deepest proletarian feelings, the chinese people in their hundreds of millions wished our great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

they warmly acclaimed the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite and china's great victories

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in socialist construction.

during their may day celebrations, the masses of the working people in all parts of china joyfully pointed out: under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the glorious banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, the chinese people of all nationalities have won one great victory after another in fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress. the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite realized chairman mao's great call: "we too should produce man-made satellites". this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

the masses of the people expressed their determination to hold still higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, do a still better job in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, bring about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and build the great socialist motherland into a still more powerful country.

red flags fluttered in all cities on may day. slogans hailing may first, international labour day, were put up along the main streets and on high buildings in these cities. an atmosphere of revolutionary and militant festivity prevailed everywhere.

enthusiastic celebrations were held throughout the country in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of taiwan province). the masses of revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals conscientiously studied the important may day editorial by the "people's daily". in many places fireworks were displayed and theatrical performances held. leading members of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional revolutionary committees and of people's liberation army units joined the local revolutionary masses in the jubilant celebration of this festival of solidarity and struggle of the international working class and working people.

the capital throbbed with joy and jubilation in the evening of may day. at the tienanmen square, workers, peasants and soldiers thrilled with happiness when they saw the great leader chairman mao on the rostrum. as soon as they returned to their units, they delighted their comrades with the news that chairman mao was in excellent health, and everybody cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" then they broke into song, singing "tungfanghung (the east is red)" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". all pledged to bring about a new upsurge in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they said they would follow the great leader chairman mao closely and advance from victory to still greater victory.

the masses of china's revolutionary workers on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts celebrated their own festival with boundless happiness. cherishing the noble aspirations for winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, they greeted may

day with a deep-going socialist revolutionary emulation and with splendid achievements in both revolution and production. reports of successes have been pouring in from the revolutionary workers of the anshan, wuhan, paotou, taiyuan and chungking iron and steel companies and the shanghai, tientsin, penchi, maanshan iron and steel enterprises, who stayed at their posts in production on may day. the workers of the no. 1 and no. 2 steel plants of the anshan iron and steel company, who overfulfilled the april production plan, scored the success of high output for every shift and high quality for every heat of steel on may day. workers of the no. 5 electric furnace of the penchi steel plant made a bold technital innovation on the old equipment. on may day, when the improved equipment was put into operation, steel output from every heat increased by 80 per cent and the workers turned out nine more heats of high quality steel in the revolutionary emulation campaign for high-speed steel making.

full of revolutionary enthusiasm, workers at the taching oilfield gathered to study the important may first editorial of the "people's daily". they reviewed the history of the oilfield and said proudly: "through our own diligent labour we have built a big oilfield of advanced world standards on a vast expanse of grasslands. this success shows that only by arming ourselves with mao tsetung thought can we the working class bring our wisdom and ability into full play." relying on mao tsetung thought, the taching oil workers have smashed the blockade by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and blazed a trail for developing the petroleum industry independently through self-reliance.

coal-miners in all parts of china held celebration meetings and reported their good experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they greeted the festival with new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. in the ningsia hui autonomous region, the number one coal-mine under the shihtsuishan mining administration outstripped the output quota for every shift and every day for days running, the mine overfulfilled its april production plan five days ahead of schedule. on may first, the workers topped their daily quota by 120 per cent by introducing a new method which combines many processes.

the revolutionary workers under the wuta mining administration in inner mongolia showed their loyalty to chairman mao by conquering many difficulties in building a big mechanized coal-mine. the new mine started operation on may first, sending its first consignment of coking-coal to the paotou iron and steel company. the miners said: "the rapid completion of the new mine is a great victory in carrying out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and his general line of 'going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.'"

machine-building workers in kiangsi, hupeh, szechwan and yunnan provinces, greeted may day by turning out large numbers of motor vehicles. workers at the chingkangshan motor vehicle plant in kiangsi province repudiated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they turned out 300 motor vehicles before may first, after producing more than 500 last year. through socialist cooperation, plants in yunnan designed and made some 100 "kunming" trucks and dozens of tractors. on may first workers drove the new trucks and tractors onto the streets to report their success to the people of the yunnan province. the workers said: "the reason why we can achieve these successes is that we have firmly acted upon chairman mao's instructions. when we act upon chairman mao's instructions, we have both correct orientation

and inexhaustible strength, and are able to unite to win still greater victories."

the revolutionary workers, scientists and technicians who are working for the speedy development of china's science and technology, are tremendously encouraged by the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite. filled with pride in victory they said on may day: under the wise leadership of chairman mao, our great motherland has become a socialist country which has initially achieved prosperity. the brave, industrious and intelligent chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

workers in the capital, who displayed great wisdom and ingenuity in producing a machine for growing crystals, have pressed on to scale new heights of science and technique in the spirit of continuing the revolution. on the eve of may day, they successfully turned out a huge machine up to advanced technical levels for growing crystals and reported many other successes which are important for the development of the electronics industry.

revolutionary intellectuals in the talien chemical physics institute who have gone out of their laboratories to be re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers, have successfully accomplished 11 scientific research items while revolutionizing their own thinking. they have also helped some factories successfully trial-produce five new varieties of products and new techniques.

revolutionary scientific workers of the institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts of the chinese academy of sciences have displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they climbed snow-capped mountains, travelled in the deserts, set a new record in the world history of surveying through their work on mount jolmo longma, and made new achievements in glaciological, cryopedological and deserts research. they said with emotion: "mao tsetung thought gives us wisdom and strength and the courage to take an unbeaten track and scale new heights of science and technique."

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members as well as revolutionary cadres throughout the vast rural areas of our country who are working for another good harvest celebrated may day in many ways. in shaoshan, hunan province, the native place of our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the great achievements they had made under the inspiration of the ninth party congress. summing up their experience, they said: "the past year has seen an excellent situation both at home and abroad. the situation in shaoshan is also becoming better and better. since the ninth party congress, more than 170 hectares of cultivated land, including over 40 hectares of paddy fields, have been added to our total acreage under crops through reclamation. a good harvest of grain was reaped after conquering a serious natural trouble caused by mountain torrents. our achievements testify to the great truth: closely following chairman mao means victory".

in pinghu county on the hangchiahu plain of chekiang province, the cadres and commune members recalled how they had won high yields of both grain and cotton for many successive years. they said with excitement: "by advancing along the course charted by chairman mao, our county last year achieved the record per hectare yields of 8.67 tons of grain and 1.125 tons of ginned cotton. we are determined to continue our victorious advance along the road pointed out by chairman mao, guard against arrogance and rashness and fight for a still better harvest this year."

while celebrating may day, people of all nationalities and the fighters and commanders of the people's liberation army throughout the country expressed their determination to unite still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader, resolutely implement chairman mao's great strategic principles of "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and accomplish in a still better way and at an early date all the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress. the masses declared that they would work still better in the proletarian internationalist spirit, firmly support the heroic albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism, firmly support the heroic vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the very end, firmly support the laotian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the just, patriotic anti-u.s. struggle waged by the cambodian people under the leadership of their head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, firmly support the struggle of the japanese, korean and other asian peoples against the revival of japanese militarism by the japanese-u.s. reactionaries, firmly support all the revolutionary struggles waged by the peoples the world over and unite firmly and closely with the proletariat and all revolutionary people of the world to carry the great struggle to overthrow u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction through to the end exclamation

PLA HERO

Another Heroic Chinese Communist Fighter

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 2, 1970)

wang ta-piao, a chinese communist, heroically laid down his life for his comrades-in-arms and a poor peasant while halting three frightened artillery horses last december.

the party committee of the kirin provincial command of the people's liberation army has conferred the order of merit, first class, posthumously on comrade wang ta-piao, a squad leader of a unit under the provincial command, for his proletarian thinking and heroic deed. both the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial command have called on the people and armymen in this northeast china province to learn from the outstanding communist fighter.

wang ta-piao and his comrades were training three army horses to pull an artillery piece on december 29. in a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, they drove the horses across a snow-covered mountain and forded an icy river. when they reached a snow-bound slope, the caisson suddenly slipped and went hurtling down the icy path. the horses shied, dragging the caisson at a terrific pace. wang ta-piao strove to apply the brake, but the frightened horses refused to stop, one of them throwing comrade wang ko-yu to the ground. the three horses galloped on.

wang ta-piao gave himself and his comrade li wan-hsia encouragement by reciting aloud chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

as the horses went racing down the path, an ox-cart suddenly appeared around a bend only 15 metres away exclamation

because of the sharp bend and the rugged path, comrade li wan-hsia was thrown off and wang ta-piao was left by himself, trying hard to control the maddened horses.

frightened out of their senses, the horses rushed closer and closer to the ox-driven cart and an accident loomed up -- the cart would turn over and the peasant driver would be killed.

at this critical moment, communist wang ta-piao, using every ounce of his strength, pushed aside the shying horses and the caisson and a head-on collision was avoided. his comrades and the commune member were saved, as were the army horses, the artillery piece, the ox and the cart. however, heroic fighter wang ta-piao stumbled and one of the heavy caisson wheels rolled over him.

the commune member and the p.l.a. fighter who had been thrown off rushed to his rescue.

wang ta-piao tried his best to get to the caisson, but could not even stand up. the old poor peasant said to him in deep sorrow: "you are hurt exclamation"

"forget about me. get to the artillery piece exclamation" wang ta-piao shouted at the top of his voice despite his great pain. when he saw that his comrades had halted the caisson, he asked: "how are the comrades? how are the horses and the artillery piece?"

although he was rushed to a nearby hospital, because of his serious injuries, he failed to respond to all emergency treatment and died a hero's death.

wang ta-piao was born in a poor peasant family in peichen county in liaoning province in 1950. in the spring of 1968, determined to defend the great leader chairman mao, he joined the chinese people's liberation army. he carefully studied chairman mao's works and firmly carried out chairman mao's instructions in the army, a great school of mao tsetung thought.

one midnight last august, wang ta-piao's comrades-in-arms were fast asleep but he was still studying chairman mao's teaching: "a communist must be full of vigour, he must have a strong revolutionary will, he must defy all difficulties and strive to overcome them with an unyielding will..." he thought over how to carry out chairman mao's great instruction "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland." he decided to train quickly the four army horses that had just been sent to his squad. he would take the horses out to train them whenever the weather was bad and wherever the road was rough. wang ta-piao always vied with the fighters to do the most dangerous and hard work.

while the comrades were having a mid-day nap one day, wang ta-piao carefully examined the artillery piece under the scorching sun and decided to use the time to train the horses.

as soon as the caisson left the grounds of the barracks, the horses shied at the sight of a truck. ahead were several children; at the risk of his life, wang ta-piao tripped up the lead horse. the horse fell and the caisson stopped. the children were out of danger but wang ta-piao's right leg was caught under the fallen

horse. when his comrades-in-arms helped him stand up, they saw that his right leg was skinned, his feet injured and his trousers smeared with blood. his comrades-in-arms advised him to work out the horses another day. wang ta-piao replied resolutely: "communists should be men of iron when faced with difficulties exclamation in getting prepared against war, a bit of skin scraped off means nothing exclamation" with these words, he cracked the whip and continued on his way. with his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death wang ta-piao and his comrades-in-arms in the squad broke in the untamed horses one by one.

wang ta-piao paid keen attention to helping his comrades-in-arms ideologically. when a new recruit named chi shu-hsueh was assigned to his squad, wang ta-piao immediately invited the new recruit to join him in studying chairman mao's brilliant work "serve the people" and told chi shu-hsueh how his family had suffered in the old society and contrasted this with their present good life.

wang ta-piao's father became a swineherd for the landlord at the age of 11 and then a farmhand. his father was later pressganged by the japanese aggressors and was forced to do hard labour for them. the japanese aggressors beat his father almost to death. on lunar new year's eve in 1947, the landlord seized all the family's belongings, as forced repayment of its debt.

the story of wang ta-piao's father and his family moved chi shu-hsueh so much that he could not sleep that night. wang ta-piao's stirring words kept ringing in his ears. he made up his mind to follow the example of his squad leader and study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao every day and increase his loyalty to chairman mao. as a result, he made constant ideological progress and achieved constant success in his work. wang ta-piao was pleased to see this.

wang ta-piao's whole-hearted devotion to the revolution and the people and his heroic actions in fearing neither hardship nor death have won admiration from the revolutionary masses. after his death, the army unit in which wang ta-piao had served received a large number of letters and many visitors came. all pledged to learn from wang ta-piao, an outstanding communist fighter. they all praised the hero, saying: "wang ta-piao was truly a good soldier brought up by chairman mao exclamation"

INDUSTRY

East China Bicycle Plant Makes Outstanding Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English : Tsinan, May 2, 1970)

under the brilliance of "the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao, the workers and revolutionary cadres of the tsingtao bicycle plant in shantung province, east china, have made technical innovations by adhering to the principle of self-reliance. they have turned this old plant with outmoded equipment into a fairly mechanized one.

the plant produced eleven times as many bicycles last year as in 1956, the year the plant was established. in the first spring of the seventies there was remarkable increase in output and improvement in quality. workers, peasants and soldiers like the bicycles.

the tsingtao bicycle plant amalgamated 13 small factories making bicycle parts and repair shops. in the early days after its establishment most of the production was done by hand since the equipment was outmoded. the workers were anxious to end this technical backwardness.

chairman mao put forth the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" in 1958 and like a beacon it illuminated the workers' minds. under the leadership of the communist party, the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching "we the chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations" and organized technical innovation groups. all of them pooled their wisdom and efforts, devising methods and putting forward suggestions. many comrades ate and slept in the workshops and worked painstakingly to make technical innovations. they surmounted one difficulty after another and succeeded in transforming the old belt lathes into automatic lathes. they carried streamlined production in the electroplating and paint shops. that year 3,200 technical innovations were made and working efficiency was raised four to six times. more than 70 per cent of the work in the plant was mechanized and output was increased four times.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in 1961 stirred up an evil wind opposing the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and people's communes, and opposing mass movements in industrial enterprises. a handful of capitalist-roaders in the plant took advantage of the power they had usurped and slashed back over 1,000 technical innovations which the workers had made.

it was at that time "the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by chairman mao reached the bicycle plant. the five fundamental principles laid down in the constitution are: "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres, and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution."

greatly inspired by the spirit of the constitution, the workers broke with foreign conventions and launched vigorous technical innovations. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, communist hsiu shih-yin and the workers of his team built a cold rolling mill in a little over a month's hard work, although they lacked technical data and encountered other difficulties. the new machine has made it possible to produce the cap for the pedal axle and many other parts of the bicycle by cold extrusion instead of forging. this eliminates a dozen processes in making bicycle parts and saves equipment and manpower. in addition, it saves a large amount of rolled steel for the state every year.

a combined electroplating machine to replace the backward hand operation was remodelled by the workers of the assembly workshop during the great leap forward. but one rotation shaft was very thin and did not rotate smoothly. the workers had always wanted to improve it. however the plant's capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" forced the workers to dismantle the machine because they had "broken rules". the workers gave them tit for tat, saying: "we'll certainly break your revisionist rules. the brilliant 'constitution of the anshan iron and steel company' is our beacon." they changed the shaft for a thicker one and then the electroplating machine rotated smoothly. quantity and quality rose and manpower was saved.

thanks to the resolute struggle waged by the workers, the technical innovations introduced during the great leap forward were maintained and even carried forward. up to the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 86 per cent of the processes in the bicycle plant had been mechanized.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao, the plant's workers held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought to criticize counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi such as the slavish comprador philosophy and "let specialists run factories". they were determined to raise the quality of the products, and make bicycles that answered the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and push the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution to a new level.

people sent by the plant crossed mountains and rivers to make investigation in the country-side, factories, mines and people's liberation army units and collect the opinions of workers, peasants and soldiers on the kind of bicycles they wanted. based on the requests of poor and lower-middle peasants, they were determined to adopt the new technology of electrophoretic enamelling which is up to the world advanced standard, and produce more bicycles with higher quality.

organizing a three-in-one technical innovations group consisting of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and his "on practice". short of data and equipment, they started experiments on electrophoretic enamelling. after more than 300 trials they finally mastered the technology. this technology of the end of the 1960s, is a great revolution in painting since it eliminates the defects of the old paint method. the paint is more durable and the surface has a high finish. it

frees workers of heavy physical labour and eliminates high temperatures and poisonous gases.

although the experiment succeeded, equipment for electrophoretic enamelling was lacking. the workers were not held back by the lack of blueprints, data and materials. pooled their wisdom and efforts and working hard for a month they conquered over 80 difficulties and produced the equipment, enabling production to go ahead.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

President of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message dated april 29 from major general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, expressing heartfelt congratulations on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

it is with great pleasure that i apprehended the colossal achievement that chinese scientists have reached under your wise leadership in space technology culminated by the successful launching into orbit of china's first space satellite. on this auspicious occasion i wish to extend to your excellency on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government and people and in my own name our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for your personal health and for the welfare, happiness and progress of your great nation.

major general mohamed siad barre

president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic

april 29, 1970

mogadishu

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a telegram from the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands which greets china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads in full:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

china

dear comrades,

a great happiness and an overwhelming joy fills our hearts on this day that brought us the news of the launching of the chinese satellite.

we know this important happening as a result of the great teachings of the most important marxist-leninist of today, our great teacher and chairman, comrade mao tsetung exclamation

after the successful proletarian cultural revolution, marked by the mighty ninth congress of the chinese communist party, this event is a new powerful contribution of the chinese people and the chinese communist party, headed by chairman comrade mao tsetung and his closest comrade-in-arms, vice-chairman lin piao, to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

it will show all oppressed peoples of the world that the future of the proletariat lies ahead for all marxist-leninists in this revolutionary time exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

a long, long life to him exclamation exclamation exclamation

c. petersen,

secretary

the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands (mlpn)

april 26, 1970

Union of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of a telegram from the union of dutch marxist-leninists offering greetings on the successful launching of china's first man-made satellite:

dear comrades,

we extend heartfelt, fraternal greetings to you on the tremendous success of your country in launching its first man-made satellite.

this success makes the people's republic of china more than ever the bulwark of the international revolutionary and marxist-leninist forces.

union of dutch marxist-leninists
c. bischot

april 26, 1970

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a letter of greetings from jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia. the letter, dated april 30, congratulated china most warmly on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades:

the people's republic of china successfully launched on april 24 her first man-made earth satellite. with boundless joy, we, on behalf of the indonesian communists and the indonesian revolutionary people, extend our warmest greetings and highest respect to you, our comrades, and through you to all the workers, engineers and technicians, scientists, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, people's militia and other personnel who have taken part in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite. we extend our warmest greetings and highest respect to the entire great chinese people who, under the leadership of the communist party of china and with mao tsetung thought as their weapon, have attained this brilliant victory.

the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite embodies the high level of the development of chinese science and technology and testifies to the powerfulness of socialist china as the most reliable bulwark of world revolution. this achievement is also a victory of the revolutionary people of the whole world who are striving for their own emancipation, and a heavy blow to the world people's enemies -- imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries.

the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite demonstrates to the whole world the correctness of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line on socialist construction and on strengthening national defence, and it is a result of the thorough implementation of the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the line of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". it is a new great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a fruit of the correct line of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, and a magnificent victory of mao tsetung thought.

the new achievement of china is, in particular, a most tremendous encouragement and impetus to the indonesian people, who, under the leadership of the communist party of indonesia, are now launching a revolutionary armed struggle to overthrow the suharto-nasution fascist military regime and to establish people's democratic state power in indonesia. it strengthens our confidence and determination to hold high for ever the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to carry the revolution through to the end.

long live the great people's republic of china -- the most reliable bulwark of world revolution exclamation

long live invincible mao tsetung thought -- marxism-leninism of our era exclamation

long live chairman mao, great leader and great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the whole world exclamation

jusuf adjitorop,

leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia

april 30, 1970

Comrade Tran Nam Trung Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, has received a message from comrade tran nam trung, minister of national defence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the message, dated april 27 congratulates china most warmly on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the message said: "on hearing the news that china has successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite, i, on behalf of all the cadres and fighters of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and in my own name, extend the warmest congratulations to you, to all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and to the chinese scientists and technicians who have made active contributions to this victory.

"the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces are highly elated at and proud of this brilliant success recorded by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army and consider it a great contribution to the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress and against u.s.-led imperialism. it is at the same time an encouragement to the south vietnamese people and their armed forces to advance to completely defeat the u.s. war of aggression and liberate their country.

"i sincerely wish that under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will continue to record still greater achievements in developing science and technology, building a prosperous country and increasing their national defence potentials."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

City of Stalin, Albania, Holds Meeting to Welcome Chinese Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 30, 1970)

the albanian berat regional trade unions council and the trade unions council of stalin city held a meeting yesterday to welcome the chinese workers delegation headed by wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, which is visiting albania. the meeting is a vivid demonstration of the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the working classes and peoples of albania and china.

present at the meeting were: akile xhaxha, secretary of the berat regional party committee; ali banka, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the regional people's council; tokli prendi, chairman of the regional trade unions council; paskal sinani, first secretary of the party committee of the city of stalin; koco kuta, chairman of the trade unions council of the city of stalin, and others.

idriz dhrami, secretary of the central council of the albanian trade unions, and qiriako mino, member of the presidium of the central council of the albanian trade unions, who accompanied the delegation in the visit, were also present.

the portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and the portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were up on the rostrum which was decorated with the national flags of albania and china and a slogan with the words: "long live albania-china friendship exclamation"

tokli prendi, chairman of the regional trade unions council, made a cordial speech at the meeting. first of all, he extended warm welcome to the chinese workers delegation on behalf of the labouring people in the berat area. he said, the visit by the chinese workers delegation is a fresh lofty expression of the great proletarian friendship between the comrades-in-arms and the peoples of albania and china. this friendship is built on the basis of marxism-leninism, and is forged by the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. this is the revolutionary friendship in the struggle against the u.s.-led imperialism and the modern revisionists headed by the soviet revisionists.

he warmly praised the brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction won by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and acclaimed china's great achievement in successfully launching her first man-made earth satellite. he said: the good news about the successfully launching of china's first man-made earth satellite on april 24, 1970 filled the people of our country with heartfelt joy. it is another brilliant victory of the talented chinese people as well as a splendid victory of all the revolutionary forces in the world in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries. he said: the great victories won, one after another, by the great chinese people

are the result of carrying out the marxist-leninist thought of chairman mao tsetung, and the result of the correct leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by chairman mao. the people and heroic oil workers in our region are overjoyed at the achievements of the fraternal chinese people, because the victory of the chinese people is ours too.

koco kuta, chairman of the trade unions council of the city of stalin, also spoke at the meeting.

then comrade wang hung-wen made a speech. first of all, he conveyed the warm regards and revolutionary salute of the chinese working class and other labouring people to the heroic albanian oil workers and the people of the city of stalin and the working class and people of berat.

he said: in our visit in the past few days, we have witnessed the excellent situation throughout albania. the heroic albanian working class, following the teachings of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, exercises your supervision over various spheres in the life of state, carries out the historical task to be the master of the state, further raises labour productivity, strengthens proletarian labour discipline, unfolds broadly activities for increased production and practising economy and conducts collective shock activities in a big way and thus has made enormous achievements. a thriving atmosphere prevails all over albania, the revolutionization movement is surging forward in depth and industrial and agricultural production is flourishing. your country, the great beacon of socialism in europe is shining forth ever more brilliantly. we are inspired and elated at the tremendous achievements made by the working class and the labouring people of albania in socialist revolution and socialist construction. your achievements are the achievements of the chinese working class and other labouring people. we learn from you, learn from your precious experiences in socialist revolution and socialist construction and heartily wish you greater successes.

after giving an account of the brilliant achievements of the chinese working class and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao, wang hung-wen said: the working classes and labouring peoples of china and albania always support each other, learn from each other, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all the reactionaries in various countries. we are closely bound by the friendship between china and albania forged personally by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha. comrade enver hoxha says, this is a "friendship between revolutionaries, friendship between comrades-in-arms who are striving to win victory for the sacred ideals of socialism and communism." chairman mao says: "the great militant proletarian friendship between the peoples of china and albania which has been forged in revolutionary storms can stand severe tests." the chinese working class and the chinese people will stand unswervingly on the side of the albanian working class and albanian people, uniting together, fighting together and winning victory together at all times and under all circumstances.

a most enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere prevails over the meeting from beginning to end. time after time those present at the meeting stood up, applauded loudly for a long time and shouted the slogans: "long live comrade

enver hoxha exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation" "friendship is guarantee exclamation".

after the meeting, a performance was given by the amateur artists of the city of stalin.

before the meeting, the chinese workers delegation, accompanied by idriz dhrami, secretary of the central council of the albanian trade unions, and qiriako mino, member of the presidium of the central council of the albanian trade unions, visited vlora, fieri and berat regions. they were warmly welcomed by the leading members of the regional party committees, local governments and the trade unions, as well as broad masses of workers and other labouring people.

the delegation also visited an agricultural co-operative in durres today.

CHINA AND INDIA

Reactionary Indian Government Musters Ruffians to Create Anti-China Incidents

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

the reactionary indian government recently openly mustered ruffians in bihar state to create a serious anti-china incident, according to a new delhi report. this government which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and ridden with crises, has tried vainly to divert the attention of the indian people from their target of attack, the reactionary rule of the indian government itself, by the despicable means of antagonizing the chinese people.

according to press reports, a handful of ruffians, with the abetment of the reactionary indian government, staged an anti-china "march" at patna, capital of bihar state, on april 23. these ruffians, lathis in hands, fanatically shouted anti-china slogans, and even unbridledly insulted the glorious image of the chinese people's great leader in front of the state government building. this is a frantic and absolutely intolerable provocation against the 700 million chinese people.

it was reported that the bihar governor received a deputation of the ruffians and gave them certain "assurance". the ruffians were protected by a police contingent during their anti-china "march". this clearly shows that the anti-china incident was no accident, but was deliberately and well organized by the reactionary indian government. it once again exposes the reactionary nature of the indian reactionaries who are hostile to the chinese people.

since the beginning of this year, the reactionary indian government has stirred up anti-china incidents on many occasions and even colluded with the tibetan traitorous rebels to conduct frenzied anti-china activities. such vile acts of the reactionary indian government cannot harm the great chinese people in the least, but will result in lifting a rock only to drop on its own feet.

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Congratulating Summit Conference of Indo-China Peoples on Its Complete Success

(NCNA-English: Peking, May 2, 1970)

premier chou en-lai made a special trip from peking and gave a grand banquet on april 25 in honour of all the distinguished guests of the delegations of the peoples of cambodia, laos, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam participating in the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples held at a place in the frontier region of laos, viet nam and china and to congratulate most warmly this summit conference of important historic significance on its complete success.

the banquet was attended by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of the delegation of the cambodian people, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk; prince souphanouvong, head of the delegation of the laotian people and chairman of the laotian patriotic front; nguyen huu tho, head of the delegation of the people of the republic of south viet nam, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and pham van dong, head of the delegation of the people of the democratic republic of viet nam and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

an ardent atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and the three indo-chinese peoples prevailed at the banquet from beginning to end. the banquet hall was decorated with the national flag of cambodia, the flag of the laotian patriotic front, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national flag of the people's republic of china. thunderous applause burst out when samdech norodom sihanouk, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho and premier pham van dong, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, entered the banquet hall at 8 p.m. the band struck up the national anthem of cambodia, the national anthem of laos, the official song of the republic of south viet nam, the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national anthem of the people's republic of china.

speeches were made successively by premier chou en-lai, samdech norodom sihanouk, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho and premier pham van dong. (the speeches will be released in full separately.) their speeches were punctuated by prolonged enthusiastic applause. in their speeches, they warmly praised the success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples which, they pointed out, has made important contributions to the further strengthening of the militant unity of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism. they expressed the firm conviction that the chinese, cambodian, laotian, and vietnamese peoples will unite still more closely, support one another and fight side by side against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

when premier chou en-lai announced in his speech the news of china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite on april 24 and presented this as a gift to the

summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, all those present stood up and a thunderous, prolonged ovation burst out in the hall. the distinguished guests from the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries warmly shook hands with and embraced the chinese comrades, congratulating the chinese people on this great victory.

at the banquet, the guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the glorious victories of the anti-u.s. struggle waged by the three indo-chinese peoples, to the important victory won by the cambodian people in rising up and waging an armed struggle against the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique, and to the militant unity and friendship among the three indo-chinese peoples and the chinese people.

among the distinguished guests at the banquet were: samdech penn nouth, deputy head of the delegation of the cambodian people, and madame penn nouth, and huot sambath, sarin chhak, chau seng, thiounn mumm and roeurng mach, members of the delegation; khamsouk keola and phoumi vongvichit, deputy heads of the delegation of the laotian people, and khamphay boupha and oun heuan phounsavath, members of the delegation; trinh dinh thao, deputy head of the delegation of the people of the republic of south viet nam, nguyen dinh chi, le quang chanh, nguyen van hieu and vo dong giang, members of the delegation, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; hoang quoc viet, deputy head of the delegation of the people of the democratic republic of viet nam, nguyen co thach and nguyen thuong, members of the delegation, and ly ban, vice minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam.

also present at the banquet were lieutenant-general ngo hou and other members of samdech norodom sihanouk's entourage as well as the working staff of the delegations of the peoples of cambodia, laos, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam.

2

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li chiang, han nien-lung, wang chen, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu, and many local leading members also attended the banquet.

after the banquet, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho, premier pham van dong and the other distinguished guests of the delegations of the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries participating in the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, saw a superb cultural performance.

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Banquet Congratulating Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples on Its Success

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet on april 25 congratulating the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on its success:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected prince souphanouvong,

respected president nguyen huu tho,

respected premier pham van dong,

all the distinguished guests from the delegations of the peoples of the four parties of three countries, cambodia, laos, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrades and friends,

the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of three countries, cambodia, laos, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam has come to a victorious conclusion. we are very happy today to gather with the highest leaders of the four parties of the three countries and all the other distinguished guests attending the conference in celebrating together the complete success of the conference. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend the most cordial greetings and the highest respects to you and, through you, to the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam.

in celebrating the success of the conference, we present you with a gift, and that is, yesterday china successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite. the launching into space of china's man-made earth satellite is a victory of the chinese people and also a victory for all of us.

the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples was held at an important juncture when u.s. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. through this conference, the highest leaders of the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries have reached identical views on the present situation in indo-china and the common tasks confronting this region, and a joint declaration will soon be issued. this is a conference of great significance in the history of the anti-imperialist revolution of the three indo-chinese peoples. the chinese government and people express the warmest congratulations on the tremendous achievements scored at the conference.

at present, the international situation is excellent. under the heavy blows of the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of the rest of the world, u.s. imperialism, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and driven into an impasse, is finding the going tougher and tougher. however, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat and is putting up a last-ditch struggle.

in indo-china, the nixon government has resorted to still more cunning and sinister counter-revolutionary tactics. while talking glibly about "a negotiated settlement of the viet nam question", "troop withdrawal from south viet nam" and "pledge of respect for the peace and neutrality of cambodia and laos", etc., it is frantically expanding its war of aggression. in south viet nam, it is energetically carrying out the "vietnamization" of its war of aggression against viet nam; it is stepping up its wanton bombing of laos and has flagrantly brought the thai accomplice troops into the battlefield of laos in a feverish effort to expand its war of aggression against viet nam and laos. at the same time, it is intensifying its aggression, intervention and subversion against the kingdom of cambodia. the reactionary coup d'etat staged on march 18 by the lon nol-sirik matak rightist traitorous clique of cambodia against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is an important component part of the u.s. imperialists' plan to further expand their war of aggression in indo-china.

u.s. imperialism had thought that by staging a reactionary coup d'etat through the instrumentality of its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak rightist traitorous clique, it could control cambodia at will and stamp out the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as further to realize its wild ambition of forcibly occupying indo-china. however, the development of the objective situation diametrically runs counter to the wishes of u.s. imperialism. on the international arena, the aggressive acts of u.s. imperialism and the brutal rule of the cambodian rightist traitorous clique have been condemned with one voice by the people throughout the world, and u.s. imperialism and the cambodian rightist traitorous clique are very much isolated; within cambodia they have evoked the boundless indignation and strong resistance of the cambodian people. in the last month and more, in response to the call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people, weapons in hand, have risen up and are waging valiant and tenacious struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys throughout the country, dealing telling blows at the reactionary rule of the rightist traitorous clique.

in viet nam and laos, u.s. imperialism has long been badly battered by the heroic vietnamese and laotian peoples, and now, further stretching its aggressive claws into cambodia, it has put a new noose round its own neck, thus finding itself besieged ring upon ring by the three indo-chinese peoples and hastening its own defeat in this region.

the three indo-chinese peoples have a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. in order to realize their sacred goal of national independence and liberation of their fatherland, the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam, going together through thick and thin and sharing difficulties and hardships, had fought shoulder to shoulder in the long struggle against french colonialism and japanese imperialism. and now the common struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression has united the three indo-chinese peoples even more closely. we believe that the victorious convocation of this summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of the three countries will surely further strengthen the militant unity of the three peoples and push the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage.

the chinese government and people are deeply convinced that with the support of the people of the whole world, the heroic peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam will surely win final victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for

national salvation. no matter how u.s. imperialism and its accomplices try to undermine the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by utilizing the united nations or any other international organization or conference, they can never save themselves from their fate of complete defeat.

the three indo-chinese countries are china's close neighbours. the chinese people and the three indo-chinese peoples have forged a profound militant friendship through protracted struggles against imperialism. the chinese government and people firmly support the five-point declaration solemnly made on march 23 by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, firmly support the cambodian people in taking up arms and waging a patriotic just struggle to drive out u.s. imperialism and overthrow the traitors, firmly support the laotian people in their valiant struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." likewise, the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples and the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. the three fraternal indo-chinese peoples may rest assured that in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the chinese people will always stand by their side. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the complete success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples,

to the great victory of the three indo-chinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. imperialism,

to the unity and friendship of the peoples of cambodia, laos, viet nam and china,

to the health of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

to the health of prince souphanouvong,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho,

to the health of premier pham van dong,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the delegations of the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here
exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of the delegation of the cambodian people, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, at the banquet given on april 25 by premier chou en-lai congratulating the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on its success:

mr. premier of the people's republic of china,

your highness, and your excellencies heads of delegation,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

dear chinese, laotian and vietnamese brothers and sisters,

dear compatriots,

it is with a profound feeling and satisfaction that we khmers are attending this evening, at the so amiable invitation of his excellency chou en-lai, our greatest and most faithful friend, this inspiring reunion of the sino-indochinese big family.

i venture to say "sino-indochinese family", because, on the one hand, the chinese, khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples are truly brothers owing to the thousands of years of historical relations and to their consanguineous ties resulting from these very ancient and uninterrupted relations; and on the other, they are united for ever under the common ideals of justice, peace, liberty, democracy and progress, and under the militant and fighting solidarity against imperialism, neo-colonialism and fascism.

this grand and splendid banquet not only demonstrates the fraternal and noble feelings of the heroic chinese people for the three indo-chinese peoples, but also symbolizes the complete and extremely powerful support which the people's republic of china, the most glorious china of chairman mao tsetung, respected and beloved hero of all the revolutionary, anti-imperialist, progressive peoples of the world, has given and will continue to give on the basis of full friendship, solidarity and equality to the historic and inevitably victorious struggle waged by the three peoples of indo-china against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the great leader of the heroic chinese people, chairman mao tsetung, of whom you, mr. premier, are the eminent spokesman, has been so kind as to present our historic conference this evening with a gift no less historic, that is, the inspiring launching of the first man-made earth satellite of the people's republic of china. allow me to tell you how proud we are, as asians and your close friends, of this magnificent new victory of the chinese people. consequently, the strength of the indo-chinese peoples' struggle and that of the resolutions of their summit conference have been greatly enhanced. we extend to his excellency most respected chairman mao, and to the glorious chinese people and the chinese government our highest and warmest congratulations and thanks.

chairman mao tsetung has said: "imperialism will not last

long because it always does evil things. it persists in grooming and supporting reactionaries in all countries who are against the people..."

this is very true and can be illustrated in a tragic way by the present fate of my unfortunate country. and its is certain that once the indo-chinese peoples succeed in driving u.s. imperialism out of our indo-china, the puppet regimes, oppressors of their own people, will not be able to last for more than 24 hours.

chairman mao tsetung has also said: "yet imperialism is still alive, still running amuck ... this situation must change. it is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly by u.s. imperialism."

the fascist and neo-nazi regime of lon nol and sirik matak has in one month turned a free, peaceful and happy cambodia, as was known and esteemed throughout the world for 15 years, into an enchained, blood-stained and very unfortunate cambodia.

this is surely an evil thing done by u.s. imperialism, an evil thing with which it has overwhelmed (and still overwhelms) south viet nam and laos before cambodia.

the khmer people are extremely peace-loving, but today they are placed in a new situation created by brutal u.s. imperialist aggression hidden behind bloody oppression by the lon nol-sirik matak clique.

this situation may be explained perfectly by the historic statement of chairman mao's: "as far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. but if circumstances force us to fight, we can fight to the finish."

it is thus that the national united front of kampuchea came into being and that within only a few weeks its army -- the national liberation army, which is growing rapidly as thousands of citizens, young provincial people in particular, have joined its ranks -- has been able to liberate a large number of villages and even districts and set up a progressive people's administration there.

the revolutionary war of the khmer people has been launched. the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys will not be able to check it. likewise, adam malik, thanat khoman and their ilk and the puppet secretariat of the u.n.o. will never succeed in saving these imperialists and these lackeys from their irreversible ruin in cambodia.

the strength of the khmer people who fight against these enemies has increased tenfold owing to the indestructible solidarity of the chinese, laotian and vietnamese peoples and to the extremely important concrete resolutions of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

but being conscious of the fact that the liberation of our country should be essentially the work of the khmers, we rely and will rely above all on our own forces, efforts and sacrifices of all kinds to defeat the enemy and recapture our capital, phnom penh.

in this respect, we denounce and condemn the base manoeuvres of the enemy propaganda which desperately attempts to conceal from the world the existence of a truly people's and khmer resistance and revolution.

according to the propaganda of the traitors at bay and their imperialist master..., the rapid and undeniable development of this resistance and revolution becomes a "foreign invasion" exclamation

but the most serious newspapers of the so-called free world themselves acknowledge today that it is the khmers themselves who assume the responsibility for the liberation of cambodia and this is done in the framework of the national united front of kampuchea.

to conclude, allow me in the name of our front, our people and the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist cambodia, to renew the expression of our lasting gratitude to the people's republic of china for all that it has done and will do for our motherland and her people, of our boundless admiration for the tremendous and constant support which it, faithful to the teaching of chairman mao tsetung, gives to the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world.

allow me to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our brothers and sisters of laos, north and south viet nam for their historic support and solidarity to the khmer people and their united front.

the resolutions of our conference have not only increased tenfold the strength and effectiveness of the struggle of our three peoples but will also impart, i am sure of it, an enormous encouragement to the struggle of the other peoples subjected to oppression and aggression in the world, in particular in the third world and still more particularly in southeast asia.

i am convinced that by the example of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples, the latin-american peoples will bring their ranks closer, the arab and african peoples will rule out their petty differences for perfecting and strengthening their unity, the asian and southeast asian peoples, neighbours of indo-china, will launch or strengthen their revolutionary movement and armed struggle against the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and their lackeys, traitors to the sacred cause of their own peoples.

in this respect, i would like to quote again from chairman mao tsetung, beacon of our asia: "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces, and some revolutionaries are apt to be deluded for a time by this phenomenon of outward strength but inner weakness, failing to grasp the essential fact that the enemy is nearing extinction while they themselves are approaching victory."

"people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation people of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. then the whole world will belong to the people. monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

the struggle of our three indo-chinese peoples in a united front has advanced and will always advance along this path so wisely indicated by chairman mao tsetung, the eminent and respected leader of the great chinese people, as well as by president ho chi minh, the deeply lamented and venerable leader of the vietnamese people.

the other peoples of southeast asia will inevitably join with the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples. the definite liberation of our southeast asia will inevitably come true in the near future.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the people's republic of china and the heroic chinese people exclamation

long live the friendship and militant solidarity between china and indo-china exclamation

Prince Souphanouvong Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech of prince souphanouvong, head of the delegation of the laotian people and chairman of the laotian patriotic front, at the banquet given on april 25 by premier chou en-lai congratulating the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on its success:

mr. premier chou en-lai,

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

mr. president nguyen huu tho,

mr. premier pham van dong,

messrs. members of the delegations of brother peoples,

ladies and gentlemen, chinese, khmer and vietnamese friends, brothers and sisters,

the delegation of the laotian people is deeply moved to have the high honour to take part in this cordial and splendid banquet given by mr. premier chou en-lai in the name of the government of the people's republic of china and of the great brother chinese people to greet and acclaim the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. in the course of the banquet premier chou en-lai has presented a gift of inestimable price to our three peoples by telling us the news of the launching of the first man-made satellite of the people's republic of china. here i join with samdech norodom sihanouk completely in extending our heartfelt congratulations and thanks.

this is a powerful encouragement which the 700 million chinese friends, armed with mao tsetung thought, are once again providing our indo-chinese peoples in their life-and-death struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their satellites and the traitors, their henchmen.

moreover, this is a proof of the solicitude and the special attention which the government, the communist party and the fraternal people of china are showing to our present historic conference.

on behalf of the delegation of the laotian people, i would like to express here our most profound and heartfelt gratitude towards this lofty spirit.

dear friends and respected guests,

this first summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples has concluded victoriously with the unanimous adoption and the signing of a joint declaration which has a great historic significance and a far-reaching character of principle. it is a brilliant symbol and a splendid victory of the militant solidarity and close friendship of our three peoples, the laotian, khmer and vietnamese peoples. at the close of the conference, this solidarity and friendship have developed and enhanced more than ever and no enemy force in the world can damage them.

this conference of ours has shown the unshakable determination of our three indo-chinese peoples to fight unyieldingly to the very end for national independence and unity, for freedom, lasting peace and security of indo-china and southeast asia. the success of our summit conference also constitutes a telling blow to the "nixon doctrine" which aims at making asians fight asians, and which therefore suffers an ignominious defeat.

as a result, it has been revealed to the whole world the truth that the anti-u.s. struggle of the laotian, khmer and vietnamese peoples for national salvation is a just struggle and, consequently, a struggle bound to be crowned with success.

the delegation of the laotian people regards the joint declaration as a programme of unified action of our three peoples. it is certain that this programme will become a powerful motive force to further mobilize, carry forward and enhance the fighting spirit of the patriotic and progressive forces of indo-china in general and of each of our three peoples in particular. it will deal still heavier blows to the u.s. imperialists' and their accomplices' plan of war expansion and will lead our work of emancipating our nations and territories to new turning points.

the delegation of the laotian people remains firmly convinced that having won successive victories, our three indo-chinese peoples with a long tradition of militant solidarity will redouble their efforts in our common struggle till complete triumph.

this time we have had frank and sincere talks on an equal footing and in mutual trust and respect over the interests and the profound aspirations of each of our three peoples. we will have many more occasions to co-operate fruitfully in all fields of our common struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the traitors, their lackeys.

the delegation of the laotian people is particularly happy to see that the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, of which chairman mao tsetung is the great beloved and respected leader, are always anxious to give the indo-chinese peoples whole-hearted assistance and all-out support in their struggle in a disinterested way, materially and morally, and they always constitute a great permanent rear area, powerful and trustworthy, for the indo-chinese peoples. the solidarity among the peoples of china, laos, cambodia and viet nam, strong as the rampart of the "great wall", is invincible. we are deeply convinced that the brother chinese people will always continue to assist and support the anti-u.s. struggle of the indo-chinese peoples for national salvation till complete victory.

in conclusion, allow me to invite you all to propose a toast to:

a long life to chairman mao tsetung, the great beloved friend of the laotian people,

the excellent health of vice-chairman lin piao,

the excellent health of premier chou en-lai and also of all the chinese communist party and state leaders,

the success in the socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution of the people's republic of china,

the eternal solidarity of the indo-chinese peoples and the eternal solidarity of the chinese and laotian peoples,

the excellent health of all the delegates and friends.

President Nguyen Huu Tho Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech of nguyen huu tho, head of the delegation of the people of the republic of south viet nam, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, at the banquet given on april 25 by premier chou en-lai congratulating the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on its success:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state,

respected chairman prince souphanouvong,

respected premier pham van dong,

dear friends,

first of all, the delegation of the people of the republic of south viet nam is happy to extend to the respected premier chou en-lai its warmest regards and sincere gratitude for his speech at this solemn banquet, a speech full of friendship and high appraisal of the successes of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. what the premier has just said clearly reflects the feelings of the 700 million chinese people, our intimate neighbours and friends who have always shared weal and woe with the peoples of indo-china. in the jubilant atmosphere brought about by the brilliant successes of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, we have the honour to extend, on behalf of the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, our profound and heartfelt gratitude to the people and government and the communist party of china under the leadership of the respected chairman mao for their enormous and effective support and aid.

the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south

viet nam warmly hail the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people in their cause of socialist construction and the defence of their territory. we warmly greet the chinese people, in particular, for their new brilliant achievement in successfully launching their first man-made earth satellite. this signifies that the chinese people have taken a new step forward in the development of their advanced science and technology and, just as premier chou en-lai put it, this is a gift presented to the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, a gift of inestimable value. there is no doubt that this new victory of the chinese people and the victory of the historic conference will greatly inspire the armed forces and the people of south viet nam in their advance along the path of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

respected premier,

dear friends,

the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples has been crowned with a brilliant victory, a victory not only for the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries, but also for the cordial friendship between the chinese people and the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples, a friendship between peoples of neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth.

this is a new, severe blow dealt at u.s. imperialism. relying on its enormous economic and military potentialities, the united states is stubbornly extending its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china, doing its best to carry out its plots of making "asians fight asians", turning the indo-chinese countries into u.s. military bases and colonies and using them as spring-boards to attack other asian countries. in the face of this situation, the more the peoples of the indo-chinese countries strengthen their solidarity and carry forward their struggle, the more will they enjoy the approval, support and aid of the friends in the five continents and, certainly, they will completely defeat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys.

in their struggle against the u.s. imperialists and for national salvation, the people of south viet nam have always enjoyed the enormous approbation, support and aid in all fields given by the 700 million chinese people. the people of south viet nam will always remember the words of the respected chairman mao, which clearly reflect the feeling and will of the brotner chinese people: "the 700 million chinese people are the powerful backing of the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

these noble words of chairman mao's are being carried out energetically and with enthusiasm by the 700 million chinese people in all the branches of their activities.

they are eloquent proof of the fraternal solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china, a great encouragement to the vietnamese people determined to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors. please permit us to express here, once again, the boundless gratitude of the south vietnamese people for the disinterested support and aid given by the people and government and the communist party of china under the leadership of the respected and esteemed chairman mao tsetung.

dear friends,

the defeat of u.s. imperialism is evident. however, it is still very obstinate and treacherous. it is exerting all its efforts to prolong the war of aggression in south viet nam and to extend it to the whole of indo-china. nixon's speech of april 20 has once again revealed this obstinate position of aggression of the u.s. imperialists. but no matter how obstinate and perfidious they may be, nothing can save them from ending in a fiasco. in order to attain our lofty national objectives, with the support and the aid of our friends from the five continents and under the illumination of the joint declaration, the indo-chinese peoples will redouble their efforts to strengthen our solidarity so as to carry forward the struggle and inflict complete defeat on the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. carrying out the sacred teachings in the will of the great president ho chi minh, the south vietnamese people are determined to advance energetically from victory to victory and vigorously push forward the resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory so as to liberate the south, defend the north and then peacefully reunify the fatherland.

now allow me, dear friends, propose a toast:

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the brother people of china, the great friend of the vietnamese people,

to the health and long life of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of the respected premier chou en-lai,

to the health of the respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and of madame sihanouk,

to the health of the respected chairman prince souphanouvong,

to the health of the respected premier pham van dong,

to the victory of the indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys,

to the victory of the chinese people in the construction of this beautiful, prosperous and powerful country,

to the ever-lasting friendship among the peoples of china, viet nam, cambodia and laos, and

to the health of all personages and all our friends present.

Premier Pham Van Dong Speaks at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech of pham van dong, head of the delegation of the people of the democratic republic of viet nam and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, at the banquet given on april 25 by premier chou en-lai congratulating the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on its success:

premier chou en-lai,

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk,

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the laotian patriotic front,

mr. president nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the national front for liberation of south viet nam,

comrades and friends,

the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples held on the initiative of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, has concluded in full success with perfect identity of views and warm cordiality among the four delegations. our conference is the symbol of the solidarity and the force of the unyielding and inevitably victorious struggle of the indo-chinese peoples, the symbol of an indo-chinese zone completely rid of the u.s. aggressors and their valets, an independent and peaceful indo-chinese zone where the people of each country build their fatherland into a prosperous country in accordance with their own road and talent.

the brilliant success of our conference is an enormous encouragement to and a good experience for the nations struggling against the u.s. imperialist intervention and aggression. it is an important contribution to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

our delegation once again affirms the unshakable will of the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam steadfastly to fulfil our obligations in accordance with the joint declaration of the conference. we are firmly determined to undergo all privations and sacrifices, and unswervingly to carry on and intensify our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. we shall unwaveringly and with all our strength support the patriotic struggle of the brother peoples of cambodia and laos. cherishing and respecting each other, we pledge to unite closely for ever with the khmer and laotian peoples and to stand side by side with them whether in times of difficulty or victory, in the fight against the enemy or in national construction.

esteemed premier chou en-lai,

heads of delegation,

comrades and friends,

the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples has been held with success with the warm support and aid and the meticulous attention of the great people's republic of china, the great friend of the three indo-chinese peoples and of the national liberation movement in the world.

on this occasion, the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam extend their sincere and profound gratitude to the communist party, government and brother people of china for their consistent support and powerful aid to our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in conformity with these words of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the brother chinese people: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

with the militant solidarity of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples, with the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, the struggle of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples for independence and freedom will surely be crowned with complete victory.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam extend their warm greetings on china's new victory in successfully launching its first man-made satellite and making a step forward in the exploration of the cosmos.

i propose, comrades and friends, a toast:

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

to the health of prince souphanouvong,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho, and

to all the comrades and friends present.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Indonesian Fascist Clique Will Come to No Good End in Serving US Imperialism, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "the indonesian fascist clique will definitely come to no good end in serving u.s. imperialism". it reads in full as follows:

since u.s. imperialism instigated the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia, the fascist military clique in indonesia has been running errands everywhere, exerting itself to the utmost to serve the u.s. imperialist conspiracy of aggression against indo-china. after a series of secret conspiratorial activities, adam malik, foreign minister of the indonesian fascist clique, recently put forward a "proposal" which trumpets the convening of a so-called "conference of asian countries" "on the situation in cambodia". this is out-and-out american stuff, a new despicable plot hatched by u.s. imperialism to further expand its wars of aggression in indo-china and disrupt and suppress the cambodian people's patriotic and just struggle against u.s. imperialism.

malik claimed that his suggestion for a "conference of asian countries" is aimed at "maintaining the neutrality of cambodia". what a shameless lie exclamation the suharto fascist military clique of indonesia is itself a running dog of u.s. imperialism. just like the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique, it came to power by means of a reactionary coup d'etat staged under the support and instigation of u.s. imperialism and through the murder of several hundred thousand revolutionary people at home and has maintained its fascist rule by relying on u.s. imperialist support. it follows the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and is frantically selling out the sovereignty and national interests of indonesia. since u.s. imperialism instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat, the indonesian fascist regime has strained every nerve to support and encourage the lon nol-sirik matak clique, offering tricks and designs and secretly sending military "advisors" and weapons to the coup clique of cambodia to help suppress the cambodian people's revolutionary struggle. it has even attempted to directly throw its troops as cannon fodder into the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against indo-china. is it not grossly ridiculous that such a fascist clique should now be talking glibly about maintaining the "neutrality" of cambodia?

the present serious situation in cambodia has been created by u.s. imperialism single-handed. it is none other than u.s. imperialism that has instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, thereby completely undermining the independence, peace, neutrality and sovereignty of cambodia, subjecting the cambodian people to a fascist blood bath under the butcher's knife of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and expanding the u.s. imperialist wars of aggression against viet nam and laos to the whole indo-china. now the indonesian fascist clique has come forward under orders to muster a number of u.s. imperialist puppets, accomplices and lackeys for a "conference" on the "situation in cambodia". this move is entirely aimed at serving the criminal scheme of its u.s. master to commit further aggression against cambodia and the rest of indo-china.

the so-called "proposal" of the indonesian fascist clique was actually concocted at the instigation and bidding of u.s. imperialism. shortly after the sinister stuff was dished up, u.s. ambassador to indonesia galbraith admitted that it "conformed with the attitude of the u.s. government". u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers said recently that "it is encouraging to note" that indonesia, thailand and japan have decided to "take action" "in the international community" on the question of cambodia. the violent pounding of the cambodian people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle has thrown u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the cambodian rightist coup clique, into consternation and utter embarrassment. in these circumstances, u.s. imperialism is trying to call together the reactionary cliques of various asian countries to intervene, in the name of "maintaining the neutrality of cambodia", in the cambodian people's patriotic armed struggle against u.s. imperialism so as to save itself and its lackey from the dangerous situation now confronting them and to expand the wars of aggression in indo-china. this is the vicious and venomous trick of "using asians to fight asians" usually resorted to by u.s. imperialism.

today, however, an excellent revolutionary situation is emerging in cambodia and the rest of indo-china, where the people have taken up arms in a valiant struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. in their common struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression, the three indo-chinese peoples have got more closely united, are supporting and helping each other, and are determined to drive the u.s. aggressors out of indo-china. neither u.s. imperialism itself nor its lackeys in asia can obstruct the turbulent torrent of the people's anti-u.s. patriotic struggle in cambodia and the rest of indo-china to save themselves from doomed defeat in cambodia.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "a flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by u.s. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."

the resolute struggle of the cambodian people has landed u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, in a tight spot and made their going tougher and tougher. should the indonesian fascist clique and all reactionaries in asian countries dare to pull chestnuts out of the fire for u.s. imperialism on the cambodian question, they will end up ignominiously in the same grave as their u.s. imperialist master in cambodia and indo-china.

US

Nixon Flagrantly Declares Invasion of Cambodia by US, South Vietnamese Puppet Troops

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon flagrantly declared on april 30 that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in south viet nam, the traitorous nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky clique, had dispatched their troops to invade cambodia on a large scale, thus initiating a war of aggression against cambodia. this is another towering crime of u.s. imperialism against the cambodian people and the other indo-chinese people. it has completely stripped off the flimsy veil of "peace" nixon had put on ever since he came to power and laid bare starkly his ferocious features as a god of plague of war.

in his television speech to the american nation on the southeast asian situation, nixon said that after examining the development in the southeast asian situation, he had come to the "conclusion" that "a combined american and south vietnamese (puppet clique) operation is necessary" to suppress the patriotic struggle of the cambodian people. every time it launched a war of aggression, u.s. imperialism invariably resorted to various tactics and created various pretexts, and it did the same thing now. the pretext created this time by nixon for the war of aggression against cambodia is allegedly that there exists "refuges" in cambodia for the people's armed forces of south viet nam. "in cooperation with the armed forces of south viet nam (puppet clique)" the united states has to launch "attacks to clean out" these "refuges". in the tune of a gangster, he brazenly stated that this aggression was launched allegedly "for protecting our men who are in viet nam" exclamation

this is indeed out-and-out imperialist gangster logic exclamation according to such a logic of nixon's, today the u.s. troops can attack cambodia under the pretext of "protecting" "the safety of the u.s. personnel" in viet nam, and tomorrow they may attack another country under the pretext of "protecting" "the safety of the u.s. personnel" in some other place. following this reasoning, u.s. imperialism can launch wars of aggression everywhere at will exclamation

nixon's speech shows that by dispatching troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism is attempting not only to hold on to its position for aggression in viet nam, but also to prop up the regime of the cambodian lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique it has fostered and put in power, so as to enlarge its position for aggression in the whole indo-china. nixon had to admit in his speech that u.s. imperialism had provided "massive amounts of military assistance" to the cambodian rightist clique since it came to power, but yet this puppet regime could not "effectively" deal with the vigorously developing patriotic armed struggle of the cambodian people.

according to reports of western news agencies, about the time of nixon's speech, large contingents of u.s. and saigon puppet clique troops had already invaded cambodian territories from different points. quoting a remark of a ringleader of the south vietnamese puppet clique, a western news agency report said that there were three contingents of invading troops, each equalling a brigade, totalling 12,000 men. a.f.p. quoted an estimate by a saigon "qualified observer"

saying that the invading troops totalled some 20,000 men. a reuter dispatch from washington quoted a u.s. official as saying that u.s. troops outnumbered the south vietnamese puppet troops in the u.s.-puppet combined forces invading cambodia.

in face of these crimes of aggression seen by all people the world over, nixon still wanted to deny the facts by alleging that "this is not an invasion of cambodia" and is "not for the purpose of expanding the war into cambodia" and that the united states wants to "avoid a wider war". what ludicrous rubbish exclamation

despite the glaring fact that he is an executioner whose hands are dripping with the blood of the indo-chinese peoples, nixon claimed that he "will continue to make every possible effort to end this war through negotiation at the conference table". just like a gangster who poses as a buddha after committing a murder, nixon's aim is to force the indo-chinese peoples to sign a treaty of surrender with u.s. imperialism in face of its war threat.

the desperate speech of nixon has fully shown u.s. imperialism's paper-tiger nature of being fierce in appearance but weak inside. nixon said that he "would rather be a one-term president than to... see america become a second rate power." this remark of nixon is just like that of a desperate losing gambler who helplessly risks everything on a single throw. he could not but admit that his expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china was "assailed by counsels of doubt and defeat" at home. right after its publication, nixon's speech has immediately aroused extremely bitter protest from various strata of the american people and a new high tide of opposition to u.s. imperialist aggression is rapidly rising in america.

under the telling blows of the surging revolutionary armed struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples, the going of u.s. imperialism in indo-china is becoming tougher and tougher. nixon's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china is only one more last-ditch struggle put up by u.s. imperialism in such a predicament. this can never provide a way out for u.s. imperialism in indo-china, but will, on the contrary, only expedite its complete defeat. indo-china today is by no means a domain where u.s. imperialism can lord it over at will, but a flaming battlefield of the indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly defeat the u.s. imperialist war of aggression with people's war. indo-china belongs to the three indo-chinese peoples exclamation

Quarrelling US Ruling Clique Forced to Disclose Some Facts About Its Aggression against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

a secret testimony issued recently by the u.s. congress shows that while single-handedly creating the gulf of bac bo incident in august, 1964, to wage a large-scale war of aggression against viet nam, the u.s. imperialists began an aggressive war in laos and "escalated" it without interruption, according to the reports from washington.

the u.s. imperialists' aggression in laos and viet nam and their recent crime in stage-managing the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia against head of state samdech norodom

sihanouk shows clearly that u.s. imperialism is the arch criminal of aggression against indo-china and the most ferocious common enemy of the indo-chinese peoples.

according to the u.s. officials' testimony, u.s. imperialism had drawn up a project of "clandestine war" in laos four years ago. the u.s. embassy in vientiane was the "nerve centre" to carry out this project. "in addition to supervising this covert operation," the u.s. embassy "is heavily involved in the actual selection of targets to be hit". under this project, part of the 2,000-man u.s. mission in laos and the more than 100 military attaches supervised by the u.s. ambassador have directly commanded the military operation plans and air bombings in that country. in addition, a secret american group nominally under the u.s. agency for international development has trained and equipped the rightist troops in laos.

the testimony disclosed that as early as in june, 1964, the u.s. air force already began to take part in the war in laos and ceaselessly carried out strafings and bombings over the laotian liberated areas. and since october, 1966, the bombing has been intensified. william h. sullivan, u.s. deputy assistant secretary of state for east asian and pacific affairs and former u.s. ambassador in vientiane, admitted that before an air strike, the possible bombing targets were usually suggested by the u.s. advisors at first, approved by the ambassador himself and than passed to the 7th air force to execute. u.s. imperialism has also equipped the reactionaries in thailand with up-to-date aircraft and gave them a free hand to bomb the liberated areas in laos.

in the face of numerous facts, staurt symington, chairman of the u.s. senate foreign relations subcommittee, had to admit that u.s. imperialism's policy in laos "permitted military involvement and escalation to be wrapped in official secrecy", and that "we have fought with the military forces of the united states, and our military forces are just as much air and sea as they are ground."

the testimony was made in october last year when fierce quarrels broke out within the u.s. imperialist ruling clique over the defeat of its wars of aggression against viet nam and laos. facing a new mounting struggle of the indo-chinese people and with its two counter-revolutionary groups quarrelling with each other, the panic-stricken u.s. imperialist ruling clique was thus forced to make the testimony known to the public recently.

however, the released testimony is far from being honest. it was reported that before its publication, "10 per cent" of the 200-page testimony was deleted by the u.s. state department and the defence department. those erased included the sum of u.s. imperialist military aid to the laotian rightist clique, the number of the sorties taken by the u.s. navy and air force in laos, and the information about the reactionary thai troops' fighting there.

at present, the revolutionary armed struggle of the indo-chinese people is surging to a new high. u.s. imperialism's scheme to cover up its crime of aggression against laos will never succeed and its war of aggression against indo-china are also doomed to total failure.

American Students Demonstrate against ROTC Program at Universities

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

students at the ohio state university and at stanford university of california in the united states demonstrated in the past few days in protest against the reserve officers training corps (r.o.t.c.) program and racial discrimination at their universities, and heroically fought the reactionary police and national guardsmen who were sent to suppress them, according to washington reports.

on april 29, more than 4,000 students at the ohio state university demonstrated on the campus, demanding the abolition of the reactionary r.o.t.c. program at the university, protesting against racial discrimination and demanding the recruitment of more black students and faculty members.

500 fully-armed reactionary policemen were sent to savagely suppress the demonstrators. using water hoses, tear gas and clubs, they injured many demonstrating students. the students fought back heroically with rocks and bricks and repulsed their attack. later, the reactionary ohio governor james rhodes bluntly sent 1,200 national guardsmen into the campus as reinforcement to suppress the just struggle of the students. as the students persisted in their struggle, the national guardsmen carried out sanguinary suppression by firing at the demonstrating students, injuring seven of them. in a violent scuffle lasting for six hours, another 50 students were wounded and 300 arrested.

the next day, some 2,000 students demonstrated again in protest against the atrocities of the reactionary police and the national guardsmen, angrily shouting slogans demanding that they "get out from the campus". the reactionary police and national guardsmen then carried out fresh sanguinary suppression against the students. wearing gas masks and using tear gas, all made by themselves, the students fought back. it was reported that another six students received gunshot wounds.

at stanford university in california, some 1,000 students also staged a demonstration on april 29, demanding the abolition of the r.o.t.c. program. the demonstrators fought bravely for four hours against 100 policemen. 17 students were wounded and many were wantonly arrested.

on april 28, a similar demonstration was also held at berkeley university in california.

the reserve officers training at universities and colleges is one of the important measures for the reactionary u.s. authorities to drive the american youth to serve their policy of aggression and war. the american students' struggle against this sinister program has been rapidly developing in recent years. it is expected that the sanguinary suppression of the students' struggle by the u.s. ruling clique is bound to arouse ever greater resistance from the american students.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 12, 1970 No. 4654

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ATTACK ON SATO

Refutation of Eisaku Sato's Shameless Anti-Chinese False Charges

- A commentary by an NCNA reporter -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 2, 1970)

It is an indisputable fact that, cultivated by US imperialism, Japanese militarism has been revived and turned into a dangerous, aggressive force in Asia. Recently the Chinese people and the peoples of Asian countries solemnly uncovered and denounced this behavior of the Japanese reactionaries and hit the vulnerable spot of the small handful of most reactionary and most aggressive Japanese military force. Thus the Japanese reactionary government became angry and began to rebut frenziedly in an attempt to hit back. Head of the Japanese reactionary government Eisaku Sato's anti-Chinese clamor of April 23 in reply to the severe denunciation of the revival of Japanese militarism in the communique of the Sino-Japanese memorandum trade talks is one of the evidences. In his reply to the Diet's interpellations Eisaku Sato even falsely charged that China's uncovering of the revival of Japanese militarism was an act of "grave interference" in Japanese "internal affairs" and said preposterously that China "threatened" Japan.

We must point out that the revival of Japanese militarism is far from being a so-called internal question of Japan. Instigated by US imperialism, the Sato government is stepping up war preparation and openly embarks upon the road of aggression against the Asian people. It has increased its military budget by a large margin, set up large numbers of military bases under the pretext of "self-determined defense," expanded munitions industries and enlarged the navy and air force in a big way with an object of sending troops overseas. Japanese pro-US monopolist capitalists are stepping up their colonial expansion and infiltration in Southeast Asia and even Africa and Latin America. Japan has become a new sentinel post and base for wars of aggression in Asia, seriously threatening the security of the peoples in Asia.

The Sato reactionary government points its spearhead of aggression directly against China, against Korea, against Indochina, and against other Asian countries. Can you call this the "internal affairs" of Japan?

Countless historical evidence proved that it was militarism itself that interfered with the internal affairs of other nations and interfered most openly. It was so in the history and it is still so today. All imperialists and militarists are determined by their intrinsic aggressive nature to interfere stubbornly in the internal affairs of other nations and even follow the path of direct military interference and invasion. Tojo, a leader of Japanese militarism, Hitler, and Mussolini did it that way and US imperialism also does it that way. US imperialism extends its evil claws of aggression even further, incessantly reaching every corner of the five continents in the world. In fact it is still usurping the Chinese territory of Taiwan, controlling South Korea, and continuing to expand the war of aggression against Indochina, etc., etc. Furthermore US imperialism practices semi-military occupation over Japan and ties Japan firmly onto US imperialism's chariot to engage in aggression against Asia. This inflicted even deeper sufferings to the Japanese people than the Second World War.

On the other hand Soviet social imperialism also frenziedly interferes with the internal affairs of other nations. It practiced military occupation of Czechoslovakia and repeatedly engaged in military provocations against China. At present the small handful of Japanese militarist forces, headed by Eisaku Sato and backed by US imperialism, are attempting to renew their former acts of interference in the internal affairs of other nations. After the publication of the Japan-US Joint Communique, Sato and company stepped up their reactionary arrogance and openly began to plan on annexing Chinese territory,Taiwan,and Korea. Japanese reactionaries are engaging in outright interference in the internal affairs of China, Korea and the Indochinese nations. Such are undeniable facts!

The solemn and strong denunciation and uncovering of the revival of Japanese militarism by the Chinese people who suffered much from Japanese militarist aggression are not only justifiable but totally consistent with the common interests of the Japanese people and the peoples of Asia. Sato and company's calling the Chinese uncovering of the revival of Japanese militarism an "interference" in Japanese "internal affairs" and making a great deal of noise with all his propaganda machinery are like a mad dog barking at the sun, which does not impair the glittering brilliance of great socialist China in the least. On the contrary it only exposes the vicious nature of the small handful of pirates headed by Eisaku Sato.

The trick of "the thief yelling 'catch the thief!'" is often used by pirates and Eisaku Sato is no exception. Knowing that he is wrong, Eisaku Sato intentionally called black and white and said China was "interfering" in Japanese internal affairs. This is unworthy of refutation. Hard facts demonstrate that it is not China that "interfered" in Japanese internal affairs; on the contrary it is the Sato reactionary government that gravely interferes in Chinese internal affairs. The Sato reactionary government has been following US imperialism, remaining inimical to China, stepping up

the scheme of "two Chinas" and "one Taiwan and one China," and plotting to annex our sacred territory of Taiwan Province.

Eisaku Sato repeatedly clamored that Taiwan was "an extremely important factor in Japan's security" and that Japan "has not only international rights but also obligations" toward Taiwan. He included China's sacred territory into the Japanese "defense area" in an attempt to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan. Eisaku Sato's brother, arch war criminal Nobusuke Kishi, even went to Taiwan to show support and encouragement for the Chiang clique to "re-capture the mainland." During the past few years the Japanese monopolistic capitalists also engaged in frenzied expansion and infiltration in Taiwan. Such stubborn perseverance of the Sato reactionary government in remaining inimical to the 700 million Chinese people and in attempting to annex China's sacred territory of Taiwan is not only an outright interference in China's internal affairs by the Japanese reactionaries but also an exposure of Japanese militarist aggressive designs.

There is only one China in the world and that is the Chinese People's Republic. Taiwan is an indivisible part of China's sacred territory. The Chinese people will liberate their own territory of Taiwan. This is the sacred and inviolable right of the Chinese people which permits no interference from anyone. It is indeed laughable that Sato and the like try in vain to hinder the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan.

Eisaku Sato and company only permit the Japanese reactionary government to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, engage in wanton aggression, expansion and infiltration in the sacred territory of another country, consider the territory of another country "an extremely important factor in Japan's security" and include it into its "defense area," and exercise so-called "international rights" and "obligations" in the territory of another country, but do not permit the people of another country to denounce and uncover the revival of Japanese militarism in order to safeguard its own national sovereignty and territorial integrity. He who denounces and uncovers "interferes" in Japan's internal affairs. This is typical imperialist pirate's logic!

Such fierce attacks against great socialist China by Sato and company are determined by their reactionary aggressive nature and the needs of their internal and foreign policies. Failing to cover up the revival of Japanese militarism and not daring to admit it openly, Eisaku Sato jumped out suddenly to charge China with "interference in Japan's internal affairs" in an attempt to divert the attention of the people, alleviate internal disputes, and try to please his boss US imperialism.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again....till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." We must point out that Sato and company are treading the same path to defeat as their militarist predecessors have done in accordance with this logic.

The Sato government's following US imperialism, remaining inimical to China, re-arming militarist Japan, and pushing forward policies of war and aggression will meet with resolute opposition not only from the Chinese people, but also from the Asian peoples in whose minds the memory of Japanese imperialist aggression and atrocities is still fresh, and also from the broad masses of Japanese people who suffered much from the disasters of war. Even some wise members within the Japanese ruling Liberal Democracy Party also opposed this foolish policy of the Sato government. Faced with this new threat of war and aggression by US imperialism and Japanese militarism, the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, are presently further uniting themselves to struggle resolutely against these two enemies.

We must warn Sato and company solemnly: If you tread the old path of militarist aggression under the patronage of US imperialism, you shall not end up any better than your forerunners of aggression. You must realize that China of today is no longer the same China of thirty years ago and Asia today is also different from Asia of the past. If Sato and company stubbornly persist in remaining inimical to the Chinese people and the peoples of Asia and follow US imperialism along the road of war and aggression, they will certainly meet with even stronger resistance from the Japanese people as well as even more severe punishment from the Chinese people and the peoples of Asia.

* * *

ECONOMY

Tientsin Timber Management and Supply System Saves Timber for Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1970)

> By practicing severe economy and various other means, the timber management and supply system of Tientsin lowered the consumption of timber by 35 percent in 1969 compared with 1968, and the rate of consumption continues to drop in the first quarter of the current year.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, April 22, 1970) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to use our manpower and material resources with the utmost economy and strive to avoid waste," and beginning with strictly grasping the struggle between the two lines, the revolutionary committees of various levels of the Tientsin Timber Management and Supply system have roused the broad revolutionary masses to criticize in depth such erroneous ideas as "conservatism," "careless spending," "departmentalism," etc. and impressed the people more and more deeply with the great guideline of "regeneration by one's own efforts" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," so it now becomes the conscious action of the broad revolutionary masses. Timber consumption in the municipality in 1969 dropped by 35 percent compared with 1968. It continued to drop in the first quarter of the current year compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

Oppose Routinism and Conservatism, Persevere in Ceaseless Innovation

Owing to the influence of old customs and habits, some people of the timber management and supply agencies of Tientsin emphasized "regular practice" when using timber, holding that large-size timber, not small-size timber, must be used in order to turn out good products, and never willing to look for substitutes. The revolutionary committees at various levels of the timber management and supply system agreed that such erroneous thinking of "routinism and conservatism" was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines, that it was bedevilment by the mentality of "pursuing big and foreign things," and that the people who thought in this way were being bound hand and foot by foreign rules and dogmas.

Accordingly, the revolutionary committee fully roused the masses to criticize the erroneous thinking of "routinism and conservatism," smash the old rules and regulations and foreign dogmas, and persevere in ceaseless innovation, thus whipping up a mass-character high tide of saving of timber.

They particularly grasped the following three items of work:

(1) They fully roused the masses to develop in depth and lastingly the revolutionary mass criticism and ceaselessly eliminate the remaining poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the influence of such erroneous thinking as "routinism and conservatism," so that Chairman Mao's great guideline of "regeneration through one's own efforts" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions" might go still deeper into the minds of the people and new results might be ceaselessly produced in the saving of timber.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad revolutionary masses of Tungfanghung No. 4 Timber Mill of Tientsin decided to produce fiberboards with bits of timber which had been hitherto regarded as "worthless material" and so saved good quality timber for the State. After repeated experiment, they finally succeeded in creating a comparatively advanced technological line of production and successfully trial produced fiberboards, which are now in production in quantity.

(2) They gave the masses enthusiastic support in carrying out bold innovations and promoted the revolutionary spirit of continuous innovation.

Tientsin Municipal Timber Corporation called last year seven on-the-spot experience-exchange meetings on "timberless housing construction," "packaging with willow twigs and bramble instead of timber," "rational sawing of timber," etc., by means of which many good experiences in saving of timber were introduced to all parts of the municipality promptly.

(3) They actively organized the masses to develop socialist revolutionary emulation between factories and between shifts or groups, so they might learn from each other and help each other, try to surpass each other, promote each other's development, and, relying on the strength of the masses, ceaselessly break old and foreign rules and regulations.

Through a vigorous mass movement and ceaseless criticism against the erroneous mentality of "routinism and conservatism," technical innovation activities centering on saving of timber are being unfolded vigorously in many timber mills in the municipality. Many new products, including reconstituted boards made from sawdust and an insulation fiberboard, have also been successfully trial produced.

Oppose Extravagance and Careless Spending, Persevere in Careful Planning

Following the leaping development of socialist construction, the demand for timber is increasing steadily and large shipments of timber arrive in Tientsin everyday from other parts of the country. Under such a situation, some people have the erroneous idea that "it doesn't matter to make a little waste now that we are such a big enterprise" and "keeping a mountain of timber, it is difficult not to waste a bit of wood," and wasteful use of timber has appeared.

In view of this problem, the revolutionary committees at various levels of the Tientsin timber management and supply system guide the broad revolutionary masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Save every copper for the war effort and the revolutionary cause" and severely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and erroneous ideas about extravagance and free spending, thus pushing forward the vigorous development of the mass movement to save timber.

The revolutionary committees at various levels lead the broad revolutionary masses in resolutely studying and applying the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, establishing the idea of "completely" and "thoroughly" serving the people, and understanding little bits of saving at the level of doing wholehearted service for the people. This has further raised the willingness of the broad revolutionary masses to make little bits of saving for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

It has now become a widespread practice in the timber management and supply system of Tientsin to save timber and carefully plan its use for the revolution. Veteran workers of all timber processing mills in the city have gathered together and made many suggestions respecting rational sawing and cutting of timber. The veteran workers of Tungfanghung No. 1 Timber Mill have made a study of all kinds of logs. On the basis of their practical experience of many years, they have made "plans for the sawing and cutting of logs," in which they suggest rational methods of sawing and cutting, greatly increasing the lumber products rate in the mill. Tientsin Tungfanghung No. 5 Timber Mill, Tientsin Miscellaneous Wood Products Factory, Tientsin Wooden Boxes Remaking Factory, Hungch'iao Ch'ü Timber Administration Office, and other units are engaged in repairs and use of waste products. They make multiple use of wood and invent substitutes, producing marked results.

Oppose Departmentalism, Firmly Persevere in Cooperation

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The tendency toward departmentalism, which cares for oneself but not for others, must be opposed."

In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, the revolutionary committees at various levels of the timber management and supply system of Tientsin lead the broad revolutionary masses in severely criticizing the simple business viewpoint and departmentalism of "being concerned solely with supply but not with use," which existed in the past in the management of material supplies. As a result, timber supply agencies now actively carry out the work of supply well and also enthusiastically help end-users to use timber economically.

The various timber processing mills regularly send a number of veteran workers into factories and rural villages to actively and fervently propagate Chairman Mao's great teaching of "regeneration through one's own efforts" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," find out the quantities of lumber needed in these places, and help the user units to make still greater

saving of timber. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants praise these veteran workers, saying they are "propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters who practice strict economy, and servants to user units."

In the course of their going deep into the basic levels, the veteran workers found that the scraps and odds and ends of timber in some factories were exactly the kind of raw material wanted by some other factories. To make full and rational use of these scraps and bits of wood, they have organized a "cooperative network for utilization of scraps," which collects scraps from nearly 100 factories and supplies them to units that need them, thus making full use of discarded material and saving a great deal of timber for the State. For example, they have organized a cooperative relationship between the T-square factory of Pait'angk'ou of Tientsin and Hung Hsing Wood Products Factory and four other factories, by which the scraps from Hung Hsing and the four other factories are supplied to the T-square factory for the manufacture of T-squares and triangles, which would otherwise have required the use of whole boards.

The revolutionary committees at various levels of the timber management and supply system of Tientsin also actively help user units carry out extensive activities of using substitutes for wood, repairing old articles and making use of waste material. In these activities they rely on four things and have produced marked results.

They rely first on the strength of the broad masses of workers of the user units.

Second, they rely on the veteran workers' economy investigation group formed jointly by the supply and user units.

Third, they rely on the cooperation and support of all brother units concerned in helping the user units solve their difficulties.

Fourth, they rely on the grasping of first-hand information by members of the leadership group through practice, so that, with the points leading the entire area, they may better lead the mass movement of saving timber to develop in depth.

In the past Tientsin consumed a great deal of timber in the packaging of industrial products. To change this state of affairs, members of the municipal leadership group in charge of saving of timber went to Tientsin Agricultural Insecticide Factory, which used a great deal of timber for packing, and studied with the worker masses ways and means of using willow twigs, bramble, and grass bags for packing instead of timber. With the vigorous support of the Municipal Native Products Company and the railway transport agency, they finally succeeded in their experiment of using willow twigs for making bags for containers of agricultural insecticides. More than 80 kinds of industrial products, from products in fragile bottles and enamelware to machines weighing more than 100 catties, are now packed with willow twigs, bramble and grass bags instead of wood, which saves much timber for the State.

* * *

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Nanlien, Home of Many Overseas Chinese, Takes on a New Look

- deeds of founding an enterprise through hard struggle in Nanlien brigade, Hsienkang people's commune, K'aip'ing hsien, Kwangtung Province

by

Hung Shan (红山)

(China News Service, April 23, 1970)

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "in agriculture, learn from Tachai," and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance," "hard struggle" and "fearing neither hardship nor death," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade, Hsienkang people's commune, K'aip'ing hsien, Kwangtung Province, filled valleys, built canals and conducted river water up the hills, linking more than 80 barren hills with the canals and putting an end to drought. A bumper harvest of grain was reaped in the past few years in succession. In 1969, grain output was three times greater than that before the nationwide liberation, great development was also registered in forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations, and small factories emerged in an unending stream. Everywhere in the brigade was a scene of prosperity. Many patriotic compatriots who returned from Hong Kong and Macau or from overseas to visit their kinsmen were, without exception, touched when they saw the change in their home town. They said: "The leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party is really wise; the change taking place in our home town in the motherland is really great!"

Nanlien brigade is situated in a hilly area with more than 1,000 mow of rice fields, of which over 80 percent were distributed on more than 80 bare hills. Before the nationwide liberation, under the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the evil landlords were only interested in brutally oppressing and exploiting the peasants and paid no attention to building water conservation projects. For this reason, drought had always been a serious threat to agricultural production. In 1943 when serious drought befell, the rice seedlings were scorched and there was a bad harvest and 272 people of this village died of hunger. Large groups of peasants fled this place and many of them went abroad to earn their living.

After the nationwide liberation, led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the people of Nanlien embarked on the highway of cooperation and people's communes and led an ever better life. In the spring of 1966, with a view to thoroughly developing the bare hills and the fierce streams, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, men can work any miracle on earth," and in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man

who removed the mountains, built some small reservoirs and water conservation projects on the hills and then made up their minds to conduct water from Fengwan River to "Mohsinchien."

Fengwan River is a relatively big river flowing in the western part of Nanlien brigade and "Mohsinchien" is the highest peak in the eastern part of Nanlien brigade. The two of them are more than 10 li from each other and five hills lie between them.

The commune members learned from the people of Tachai and took the road formerly followed by Tachai. They relied on their own efforts, adopted native methods, and carried out survey and made design by themselves. They filled the gap between the hills with earth and linked the hills together by a canal.

The day they started work, the weather was cold and the ground was frozen and it drizzled unceasingly. Loudly reciting Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory," the cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of Nanlien brigade braved the cold winds and rains and fought arduously through day and night.

Kuan Mei-shuang, a poor-peasant woman commune member, worked energetically and quickly. She dug and carried more than 9 cubic meters of earth a day.

Old Kuan Yuan-ch'u also took an active part in the fight. The commune members dissuaded him, saying: "Grandpa, you are so old. You better take a rest at home. Building water conservation project is the work for us youngsters." Old Kuan was firm in his reply: "The Foolish Old Man was older than I am. Yet, he kept on working to remove the mountain every day. Though I am too old to do heavy jobs, I may choose light jobs to do." He came to the worksite early every morning and paved the path with one spadeful of earth after another, so that those who carried earth might walk faster and work more efficiently. He worked from morning till dark until the canal was completed.

Cherishing a red heart that was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, and displaying the heroism of "using the gleaming mattock and their shoulders to create new mountains and rivers," the broad masses of commune members of Nanlien brigade fought arduously through 15 days and carried earth and rock of 60,000 cubic meters to fill up four hill gaps, linking up the five hills, and built a canal extending for more than 10 li on the hills. Immediately after that, they built a powered pumping station at Fengwan River, conducting water to the canal 6 chang above. Seeing the water flow up continuously from Fengwan River to "Mohsinchien," the commune members were excited to tears of warmth. They hailed continuously: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

In the past few years, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Water conservation is the life blood of agriculture," and taking advantage of the prevalent strong East wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade continuously

built water conservation projects as well as 36 reservoirs on the hills, canals measuring 110 kilometers long, and 24 powered pumping stations, conducting water to each of the more than 80 bare hills. A bumper harvest of grain was reaped in the past four years in succession. In 1966, despite a serious drought, total grain output exceeded that of 1965 by more than 110,000 catties. Last year's grain output exceeded that of 1966 by more than 390,000 catties. Every year, sufficient grain was delivered to the State, sufficient food grain and reserve grain were retained, and several hundred thousand catties of surplus grain was sold to the State. The broad masses of commune members led an ever better life and lived in increasingly greater happiness.

After building the water conservation projects and reaping bumper harvests of grain, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade again displayed the style fearing no fatigue and fighting several battles in succession and continued to march toward the bare hills. On the basis of guaranteeing continued increase in grain production, they reclaimed wasteland and expanded farm acreage collectively and planted economic crops of various kinds on a big scale. Since 1968, they planted trees in more than 2,000 mow of land and bamboo in more than 400 mow of land and reclaimed wasteland on 14 bare hills. More than 1,600 mow of land was reclaimed for growing peanuts, cassava and sugar-cane.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The main task of peasants is agriculture. ...Where conditions permit, they should collectively run small plants," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade established a number of small factories serving commune members and agricultural production in this commune. When cement was lacking for building the grain processing factory, they went up the hills to obtain limestone and made cement by their own effort. When a turbine was lacking, they sent some people to visit factories in other places and learn things from them and made a turbine of wood instead of metal. They designed the project, installed the machines and built the factory building by themselves and, adopting native methods, put up an automatic grain processing factory capable of processing more than 17,000 catties of grain a day.

In the past few years, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanlien brigade persisted in the principle of "running a factory through diligence and frugality" and put up 11 small factories dealing with farm tools repair and assembly, fodder processing, making of wooden and bamboo wares, oil pressing, making of starch and bean curd sticks, and wine brewing, and some pig and poultry farms. With public reserve increased, Nanlien brigade bought a big number of agricultural machines, which gave an impetus to the development of agricultural production.

Nanlien is now a beautiful scene of a socialist new countryside in which streams meander amid green hills, the people are red ideologically, grain is plentiful, livestock breeding prospers and machines rumble all day. In the splendid seventies, the people of Nanlien are still higher in spirits and firmer in determination and are advancing triumphantly along the broad road of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" pointed out by Chairman Mao. They are using their hands to draw a still more beautiful picture of this home of overseas Chinese.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young Man Settles Down in Chingkang Mountains

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 3, 1970)

with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, yang kuei-liang, an educated young man from shanghai, went to the chingkang mountains, an old revolutionary base, in kiangsi province, east china, to settle down and become a member of a people's commune over a year ago. nurtured by mao tsetung thought and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he has made profound changes in his world outlook. he has been cited as an activist in studying mao tsetung thought in kiangsi province. he went to peking last october for the national day celebrations and, to his great joy, saw our great leader chairman mao.

yang kuei-liang went to the hsiaotung brigade, nashan commune after he finished the middle school in 1968. the first lesson he received from the poor and lower-middle peasants was at chairman mao's former residence where he was told of chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in the chingkang mountains. he was greatly enlightened and said that he would follow chairman mao's teachings and take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers all his life.

yang kuei-liang paid much attention to studying the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he saw peng sheng-wu, a veteran poor peasant, teaching his one-year-old granddaughter to learn to speak, and when she was able to say "long live chairman mao", the whole family was moved to tears. yang kuei-liang was also thrilled. the poor and lower-middle peasants love chairman mao most and are most loyal to him. they were yang kuei-liang's good teachers. he resolved to model himself on them and always be loyal to chairman mao. he immediately moved his things from the collective dormitory to peng sheng-wu's home. after that, peng sheng-wu and yang kuei-liang were like father and son. they worked together in the fields by day and studied chairman mao's works together at night. yang kuei-liang also asked the old peasants to tell him what their families had suffered in the old society. peng sheng-wu recounted how his family had toiled for the landlords in the old society and how they were oppressed and browbeaten by usurers and the kuomintang reactionaries. this made yang kuei-liang hate the old society and the kuomintang reactionaries all the more. his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was constantly raised by grasping class struggle firmly and by joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in revolutionary mass criticism.

yang kuei-liang went out with the commune members once to cut reeds. they cut a big sheaf in a short while but he had cut only a small amount and his hands were scratched by the leaves. he felt ashamed. guessing what was the matter, peng sheng-wu said: "little yang, it's not your fault; the renegade liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education poisoned you." then the poor peasant studied with yang kuei-liang chairman mao's teaching "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants" and made revolutionary mass criticism on the spot. yang kuei-

liang angrily denounced the revisionist line in education for poisoning him and realized more deeply that only by firmly following the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers as pointed out by chairman mao, could he temper himself as successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

one day in april last year yang kuei-liang was going to attend the activities celebrating the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. as he left the village, he heard shouts of "forest fire in the mountain exclamation" he looked and saw heavy smoke rising to the east. he immediately rushed there and did his part in fighting the raging blaze. the poor and lower-middle peasants came running from all directions to put out the fire. the flames fanned by the mountain winds burned yang kuei-liang's clothing and scorched his hair. he continued to fight the fire despite the risk. suddenly the fire billowed and threw him to the ground. he recalled our great leader chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and was imbued with inexhaustible strength. he struggled to his feet and kept on fighting. he ignored his injuries, although the skin was burnt off his legs and they bled. another burst from the fire threw him to the ground again. seeing that he was severely injured, a comrade-in-arms hastened to carry him away and insisted that he leave the fire-fighting area. yang kuei-liang said anxiously: "put me down exclamation i'm chairman mao's red guard. so long as i still breathe i must fight the fire and defend the people's property." thus yang kuei-liang carried on until the fire was extinguished. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised his heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, yang kuei-liang has constantly heightened his class consciousness. he loves whatever the poor and lower-middle peasants love and hate whatever they hate and they treat him like a close friend. last autumn the poor and lower-middle peasants chose him to be a member of the revolutionary committee of the production brigade and asked him to be the deputy political instructor of the brigade's militia company.

yang kuei-liang took this expression of trust as an encouragement and spur to do better. he is making greater efforts to study and apply in a living way the three constantly-read articles by chairman mao, learn modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and he strives hard to remould his world outlook. he often says: "i must ask advice from the poor and lower-middle peasants and serve them at the same time."

he works until late every night but all the same takes part in collective productive labour throughout every month. he often studies chairman mao's works with the poor and lower-middle peasants and teaches them to read and write, and gives them haircuts and repairs farm tools. he frequently visits the poor and lower-middle peasants' homes, taking an interest in them, and helping them solve problems. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him in these words: "little yang is indeed a fine young man educated by chairman mao."

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Northeast China Party Member Leads Workers in Building Small Iron and Steel Enterprise Through Arduous Struggle

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 3, 1970)

soon after the convening of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china last year, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shenyang metallurgical bureau, fan tsai, was assigned to set up a small iron and steel enterprise to go into production before last year's national day.

fan tsai is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the shenyang units of the people's liberation army. the day after receiving the task, he arrived in high spirits at laotienshan mountain where the enterprise was to be built, carrying with him chairman mao's works and his knapsack.

the vast laotiehshan mountain was barren so there were many difficulties. the people had to do everything themselves, from opening mines, building railways and putting up high tension electric lines to installing equipment for mining, ore dressing, sintering and steel making. but fan tsai never wavered. he said: "with invincible mao tsetung thought and the revolutionary spirit of the masses for working hard, we'll certainly be able to produce steel before national day."

fan tsai repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teachings on classes and class struggle. he knew that rapid establishment of the enterprise required that they start by grasping class struggle and clearing the way with revolutionary mass criticism. so, the first thing he did was to lead the comrades of the work headquarters to the side of an abandoned small blast furnace to tell them the history of it so that they would see the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

in response to chairman mao's call to produce iron and steel in a big way, the revolutionary workers of shenyang held high red flags and went to laotiehshan mountain in 1958 to open mines and make steel by indigenous methods. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents wildly opposed this call of chairman mao's, yelling "what a waste of capital" and forced them to stop the project. breaking through many difficulties, the revolutionary workers once again climbed laotiehshan in 1960 to make steel. it was not long before they were forced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to abandon the work.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the working class profoundly loyal to chairman mao, climbed laotiehshan the third time. comrade fan tsai said to them: "we are determined to build this socialist enterprise which liu shao-chi prevented us from setting up. we will win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland exclamation"

the comrades of the headquarters led by fan tsai went into the workers' sheds and mobilized the masses in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers said proudly: "we workers are most loyal to chairman mao, most determined in carrying out

chairman mao's revolutionary line and we pledge to turn out steel before national day exclamation"

as the battle for steel began, one difficulty cropped up after another. railway tracks over ten kilometres long had to be laid from the mine to the steel plant. they lacked the nearly one thousand tons of rails and large quantities of sleepers and ballast needed for the work. should they rely on themselves or stretch out their hands for state help? fan tsai reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. this made him determined that they should exert every effort to build the railway by themselves. he led the workers in collecting waste and discarded rails from dozens of factories and mines. but these rails varied in type and length. fan tsai led the workers in plunging into another battle. they welded short lengths of rail together to uniform lengths and hammered twisted rails straight. the troublesome job was redrilling holes on rails of different types so as to be able to join them. they had no electric drills, so they had to use hand drills. the job was difficult for they could drill only two holes in one hour. fan tsai thought that the spirit of hard struggle was the guarantee for building the plant through diligence and frugality. a communist party member should go where the difficulties are greater. he took the lead in this work. before long his hands were blistered. the workers wanted to take over his job and let him to do other things, but he refused. the workers were moved, saying: "there are no insurmountable difficulties for us because we have such a good party member to lead us."

in this way fan tsai led the workers with revolutionary militancy in building a railway line by using old and waste rails of nine types and eleven sizes.

then he started to search for water for ore dressing and steel making. he led a small group of his comrades to go 20 kilometres around, visiting the poor and lower-middle peasants and talking with them. hearing that an iron and steel enterprise was being built on laotiehshan, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very happy to guide the team. as a result, they overcame many difficulties, found a source of water and dug five wells, solving this problem.

fan tsai is a good commander as well as a vigorous fighter in the battle for steel. the order came at one point to unload two freight cars of wooden sleepers within two hours. he was the first to jump onto the train and haul out a big sleeper weighing 50 kilogrammes. under his leadership, the workers fulfilled the task ahead of time.

by depending on invincible mao tsetung thought and the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, he led the workers in fulfilling the hard and glorious tasks given them by the party. they produced the first heat of steel five days ahead of schedule, making new contributions to socialist construction.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists Acclaims China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and the central committee of the chinese communist party have received a message from the organization of the marxist-leninists of greece. the message congratulates china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the text of the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the
chinese communist party,

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the
chinese communist party,

central committee of the chinese communist party,

dear comrades,

at a time when the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world are ready to celebrate may first, an important news from red china, from great socialist china, has come to add to their joy and pride.

dear comrades,

the successful launching of china's satellite was realized following other great achievements of the fraternal chinese people who, under the leadership of the chinese communist party with respected chairman mao tsetung as its leader, are advancing from victory to victory; who are advancing in spite of and against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and all kinds of sabotages by international imperialism headed by the united states and by modern revisionism headed by the leading clique of the communist party of the soviet union.

the fraternal chinese people are celebrating these days the first anniversary of the ninth congress, putting into practice the great instructions of chairman mao tsetung: "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", "relying on our own efforts" and "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands". they have achieved great successes which are of great significance for the development and further strengthening of socialist china.

among all these successes, those which put an end to the technological monopoly of the imperialists and the revisionists have a special significance, because, among other things, they strengthen the defence potential of red china, the inexpugnable fortress of socialism, the support and hope of the world revolution.

besides, every achievement of china has an immense international importance, because every achievement, no matter in what field, deals a heavy blow to imperialism and revisionism, and at the same time constitutes the most essential and fundamental aid to the peoples who are fighting for liberty, national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

thus, the vitality of the ever-victorious theory of marxism-leninism is affirmed once again. developed to a new and higher stage by respected comrade mao tsetung and assimilated by the chinese people, it has become a material force which has transformed the economically under-developed china into the powerful people's china of today.

dear comrades,

the greek marxist-leninists, who are fighting under the most difficult conditions, together with all the greek people, against the barbarous dictatorship imposed on them and supported by the american imperialists, congratulate the fraternal chinese communist party and the fraternal chinese people on their great victory, which constitutes an encouragement and a source of optimism to the greek people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the militarist fascists. we are deeply convinced that this success will certainly be followed by other still greater and more brilliant successes.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the glorious and correct chinese communist party exclamation

long live the heroic chinese people exclamation

may the militant friendship between the chinese and greek peoples live long and be strengthened exclamation

may the militant friendship and solidarity among the revolutionary peoples of the whole world live long and be strengthened exclamation

organization of the
marxist-leninists of greece
april 27, 1970

Vietnam-China Friendship Association Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

the china-viet nam friendship association has received a message from hoang quoc viet, president of the viet nam-china friendship association, most warmly congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message dated april 26 reads:

all members of the viet nam-china friendship association together with the vietnamese people have learned with great excitement that china successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite on april 24, 1970.

this is a glorious achievement of the chinese people in the development of china's space science and technology under

the leadership of the communist party of china headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung.

this great victory of the chinese people demonstrates the superiority of socialism and constitutes a great inspiration to the national liberation movement and to the struggle for the defence of world peace and against imperialism headed by the united states.

this victory of the chinese people is also a vigorous inspiration to the vietnamese people who are determined to carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, to promote production and strengthen the fighting and determined to fight and defeat the u.s. piratical aggressors.

on this occasion, we, on behalf of the viet nam-china friendship association, extend the warmest congratulations on the victory to the china-viet nam friendship association and, through your association, to the communist party of china, the chinese government and people and to the workers, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, scientists, engineers and technicians and the people's militia.

wish the fraternal chinese people more glorious achievements in the development of space science and technology for the progress of mankind and in socialist construction.

South Vietnam Organizations Congratulate China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

the china-viet nam friendship association has received a message jointly sent by the south viet nam peace committee and the south viet nam afro-asian solidarity committee, most warmly congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message dated april 28 reads:

we were greatly rejoiced upon learning china's successful launching of her man-made earth satellite. on behalf of the people of south viet nam, the south viet nam peace committee and afro-asian solidarity committee, we extend the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the chinese workers, cadres, fighters of the people's liberation army and scientists and technicians who have contributed to this victory.

this great achievement of the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao signifies the swift development of china in the realm of space science and technology. we consider it as a vigorous encouragement to the south vietnamese people's cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and an important contribution to the national liberation movement of the people in asia, africa and latin america and to the defence of world peace.

we wish the fraternal chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought greater achievement under the leadership of the communist party of china.

Korean-Chinese Friendship Society Greets Successful Launching of China's Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

the chinese-korean friendship association has received a message of greetings from the korean-chinese friendship society. the message extends the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message dated april 28 reads:

on the occasion of china's successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite, we extend the warmest congratulations to your association and the fraternal chinese people.

the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a great victory won by the fraternal chinese people in the struggle for strengthening and developing sciences and technology and defence capacity under the leadership of the communist party of china and is a severe blow to the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists who, pursuing a nuclear blackmail policy, are intensifying aggression and war manoeuvres. the korean people are sincerely rejoiced as their own over the shining success of the fraternal chinese people and wholeheartedly wish the fraternal chinese people more new victories in future in the struggle for strengthening socialist construction and defence capacity and in the field of space conquer. taking this opportunity, we hope to further strengthen and develop the militant solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation established in blood between the peoples of our two countries of korea and china.

Sanmugathasan Greets China's Successful Launching of Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from sanmugathasan, general secretary of the communist party of ceylon, expressing the heartiest congratulations on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the chinese communist party

dear comrades:

the revolutionary-minded and progressive people of ceylon have been thrilled at hearing the joyous news that the great people's republic of china has successfully launched an earth satellite.

it is a reflection of the tremendous scientific and technological advance in such a short space of time under the correct guidance of the chinese communist party and the great slogan advanced by comrade mao tsetung at the historic ninth congress of the chinese communist party to "unite to win still greater victories". it is a great victory for the concrete application of mao tsetung thought which is the marxism-leninism of today and a vindication of the correct principles of independence, self-reliance and holding the initiative in one's own hands.

the whole world rejoices at your achievement and hails it as a step against the nuclear blackmail sought to be imposed on the whole world by u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. it is a great blow for world peace and socialism.

on behalf of the ceylon communist party and all revolutionaries we send our heartiest congratulations to the heroic chinese people, to the glorious communist party of china and to its matchless leader, the greatest marxist-leninist of our era, comrade mao tsetung.

we salute you and wish you many more successes.

yours fraternally

sanmugathasan (signed),
general secretary

april 29, 1970

Appeal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1970)

an appeal dated april 30 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, has been made public to the press here by the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. the full text reads:

not content with having given the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique all the financial and material means indispensable for staging its march 18 coup d'etat, the u.s. imperialists are now carrying out open intervention by sending their ground and air forces and the armed forces of their saigon lackeys to enter into the interior of cambodia in an attempt to check the irresistible march of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed forces of the khmer people towards phnom penh, the capital.

today, u.s. imperialism has exposed itself before the world as the engineer of the change which has turned neutral and peaceful cambodia into pro-imperialist and bellicose cambodia.

people throughout the world have learnt through the u.s. and western press that close on the heels of the march 18 coup d'etat, c.i.a. (central intelligence agency) agents disembarked in cambodia from u.s. helicopters to prepare for a military cooperation plan between lon nol's army and the south vietnamese mercenaries trained by the u.s. "green berets"; that cambodian, u.s. and saigon officers had met on the cambodian-south vietnamese frontier to decide on the combined operational plan of their three armed forces; that transport planes of the "caribou" and "hercules" types had unloaded at the airport of pochentong (near phnom penh) hundreds of tons of heavy and light armaments, military equipment, transmission materials, etc...

meanwhile, the khmer people have risen up and started their struggle to overthrow the anti-popular traitorous lon nol-sirik matak regime.

in this respect, the whole world have known from the western press and the american press itself that since their patriotic and democratic insurrection, the khmer people have succeeded in a lightning way in liberating many districts and setting up their administration there.

therefore the press holds that it would not pay to save at great costs the present phnom-penh regime which has usurped the constitutional power.

with the "ship" of their cambodian employees foundering, president nixon has decided to take off the mask of u.s. imperialism and to put "heavy stakes" against the khmer people who are struggling simply for the regaining of their freedom and democracy.

these "heavy stakes" consist in the sending of heavily armed helicopters to terrorize and strafe mercilessly the population in the liberated zones; of b-52 bombers to raze the liberated towns and districts; of hundreds of armoured cars plus the artillery and infantry including yankee troops and companies of serei khmers from south viet nam under the command of the notorious "green berets" to reduce the liberated villages (particularly in the province of svay rieng) to a state of fire and bloodshed, killing even women, old people and children.

not satisfied with this sinister open intervention with the sole purpose of crushing ruthlessly the national liberation movement of the khmer people, certain military circles of washington even have the impudence to suggest that the u.s.a. would not permit, at any cost, the army of the national united front of kampuchea, which they brazenly call "vietcong", to take hold of phnom-penh.

in the capacity of the leader of the khmer people, i call upon the solidarity of the world people, including the american people, so that they will denounce this new and colossal crime of u.s. imperialism, which will deprive despicably by armed force a small people of the right to fight for national independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and their own freedom; so that they will severely and unequivocally condemn this armed intervention of the united states against cambodia; so that they will demand that their governments sever diplomatic and other relations with the lon nol traitorous and blood-thirsty regime, which is responsible for the afore-said u.s. intervention; so that their respective governments provide aid in one way or another to the khmer people struggling against the traitors and the foreign invaders; and so that all will be done diplomatically and politically to make the united states and its satellites and allies cease to provide aid in one way or another for the anti-popular lon nol-sirik matak regime at bay, and stop without delay their armed intervention against cambodia. according to the latest news from u.s. press dispatches, the united states, in order only to occupy a part of svay rieng province called "beak of parrot", have sent to cambodia several thousand yankee soldiers and 65,000 south vietnamese mercenaries.

norodom sihanouk
april 30, 1970

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Leaders to Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples Give Grand Return Banquet

(NCNA-English : Peking, May 3, 1970)

the leaders of the four delegations of the three countries to the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples jointly gave a grand return banquet on april 26.

premier chou en-lai attended the banquet.

also present at the banquet were responsible members of the chinese departments concerned li chiang, han nien-lung, wang chen, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and many local responsible members.

as premier chou en-lai accompanied by samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho and premier pham van dong, entered the banquet hall amidst gay musics, everybody present stood up and greeted them with prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

after the playing of the national anthem of the people's republic of china, the national anthem of cambodia, the national anthem of laos, the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam, samdech norodom sihanouk, on behalf of prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho, premier pham van dong and the four delegations of the three countries to the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, delivered an enthusiastic speech.

in his speech, samdech norodom sihanouk expressed gratitude to the great chinese people and their government who, with the most solicitous support of the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, have shown very cordial concern for the conference held by the delegations of the four parties of three countries, and to china for the multifarious and extremely important aid which it has consistently given to the three indo-chinese peoples.

he also expressed gratitude to premier chou en-lai who, in spite of his very heavy and numerous state affairs, has made a special trip from peking to bring them greetings and to reaffirm to the vietnamese, laotian and khmer peoples the full support of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, at the close of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

he said: "to use a very valid expression of my most affectionate brother and friend, premier pham van dong, the people's republic of china is the 'great, indispensable and invincible rear area' of the vietnamese, laotian and khmer peoples' forces fighting for national liberation, peace and progress."

samdech norodom sihanouk said that this historic conference has achieved complete success. he said: "by 'success' i mean not only the success of our conference which has just reached extremely constructive decisions, but also success in extending 'on the field' the perfect understanding affirmed by these decisions."

samdech norodom sihanouk said: "in 1948, chairman mao tsetung wrote: 'the enemy will not perish of himself. neither the chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of u.s. imperialism in china will step down from the stage of history of their own accord.'

"our three indo-chinese peoples firmly believe in the correctness of this illustrious thinking when they compare china of the past to indo-china of today, that is, camoodia and those parts of laos and south viet nam not yet liberated.

"the resolutions of our summit conference prove this."

he said: "our enemies, u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries in its pay in saigon, phnom penh and vientiane should not deceive themselves exclamation the three indo-chinese peoples are positively resolved to wage an indomitable struggle against them and reject in advance all proposals on 'compromises' or so-called peaceful solutions aimed at saving them form total destruction awaiting them in cambodia, in central and south laos and in south viet nam.

"the only solution acceptable to our three peoples for the indo-china 'problem' is the total and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign (u.s. and 'allied') aggressor forces.

"the so-called 'indo-china problem' would not have existed if it were not for the illegal intervention in indo-china by the united states, the sole violator of the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements.

"it is solely this intervention that has given rise to the people's war being waged by the vietnamese patriots in south viet nam, by the laotian patriots in laos and by the khmer patriots in cambodia."

samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out emphatically: "in this regard, the demand of the united states and certain other powers that the vietnamese, laotian and khmer people also withdraw their combat forces under the alleged 'rule' of 'reciprocity' is unacceptable.

"from where should our forces withdraw? if the vietnamese should withdraw from viet nam, the laotians from laos and the cambodians from cambodia, where should they go? to the united states?

"no, our three peoples will not tolerate such a nasty trick.

"indo-china belongs to the indo-chinese.

"the americans have no right whatsoever to come, particularly in arms, without the permission of the indo-chinese."

samdech norodom sihanouk said: "to deceive world public opinion, the u.s. imperialists and their friends try to make people believe that the indo-china problem is very 'complex'.

"in my opinion, it is extremely simple. let the united states stop violating the geneva agreements of 1954 on indo-china and those of 1962 on laos and withdraw its troops from indo-china, and there would be no more indo-china 'problem', for our three peoples have no intention whatsoever of menacing anyone, still less of going to the united states to disturb the life of the american people exclamation

"as to the internal problems relating to the so-called confrontation of ideologies or antagonistic regimes, they would have no longer existed if it were not for the presence of the u.s. imperialists and neo-colonialists in a large part of indo-china. as a matter of fact, it is obvious that the anti-popular regimes of phnom penh, vientiane and saigon, once 'discarded' by the united states, could not hold out for more than twenty-four hours in the face of their people who are determined to finish them off.

"but as chairman mao tsetung says, 'the imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch.'

"in this respect, chairman mao has also said: 'if they fight, we will wipe them out completely.'

"nothing can save the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys from complete defeat, neither brute force and the perpetration of barbarous, heinous crimes, nor treacherous manoeuvres and the shameless lies repeated once again in u.s. president nixon's speech of april 20, nor the shameful schemes like the so-called 'asian conference on cambodia question' being hatched by the indonesian reactionaries which thus serve as an instrument of u.s. imperialism in its intervention in cambodia."

samdech norodom sihanouk said: "in south viet nam, the heroic and glorious vietnamese people are on the eve of completely wiping out the imperialist enemy and his lackeys.

"in laos, the laotian people are heroically fighting the same enemy and his local lackeys, and will assuredly defeat them.

"in cambodia, the khmer people have risen in their turn resolutely to fight the same enemy and his bloodthirsty lackeys, and will undoubtedly defeat them with the unfailing and strong support of the chinese, vietnamese and laotian peoples."

in his speech, samdech norodom sihanouk once again congratulated china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. he said: "tribute should be paid to the respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people, whose thought has guided the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers to this glorious success after the no less glorious nuclear success.

"thus the chinese people, great champion of the proletarian revolution, anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, that is to say, the great champion of freedom and justice, have proved to the world that their science and technology are very advanced and can match those of the other world powers.

"the launching of 'the east is red' on the very day of the opening of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples is very symbolic of the unshakable solidarity and support given to our three indo-chinese peoples by the people's republic of china."

then, premier chou en-lai delivered a speech. he first of all expressed thanks to the delegations of the peoples of the four parties of the three countries, cambodia, laos, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam, for their joint holding of the grand banquet. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, he once again extended high respects to the chinese people's close friends the cambodian head of state

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho, premier pham van dong and all the other distinguished guests of the four parties of the three countries and to the three indo-chinese peoples who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression.

premier chou said: "samdech sihanouk has spoken highly of the chinese people's achievements. this should be regarded as an encouragement to the chinese people. the chinese people will certainly follow our great leader chairman mao's teaching, and be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and continue the revolution and forward march. only by so doing can we live up to the hopes placed in us by the three indo-chinese peoples. the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a progress, yet it is not sufficient, and we must continue to exert ourselves. we believe that the chinese people will certainly catch up with and surpass the world's most advanced level in industry, science and technology."

premier chou in his speech once again extended warm congratulations on the success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. he said: "this summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples is a conference of great historic significance. it is a conference of unity and a militant conference. as samdech sihanouk has just pointed out, 'the perfect understanding' of the three indo-chinese peoples 'will be extended with success on the field'. this conference is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, a tremendous encouragement to the three indo-chinese peoples and a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world."

premier chou en-lai pointed out that at present, the situation of the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is growing better and better. in order to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism is pressing forward with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. employing the method of using asians to fight asians, it is mustering its lackeys in asia to carry out armed intervention against cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. on the other hand, in collusion with its accomplices it is attempting to sabotage the three indo-chinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. imperialism by means of a so-called "peaceful settlement of the indo-china question" through the convocation of international conferences. some people have expressed in words their readiness to support the cambodian people's just struggle, but facts have proved that they are tailing closely after u.s. imperialism. however, no matter what plots and schemes u.s. imperialism and its accomplices may resort to, they are doomed to failure.

premier chou en-lai said: "the heroic people of the three indo-chinese countries are close brothers and long-tested comrades-in-arms. through their actual struggles, the three indo-chinese peoples have deeply realized that u.s. imperialism is the root cause of all wars and calamities in indo-china and the most ferocious enemy of the three indo-chinese peoples. the three indo-chinese peoples' cause of liberation is an integral whole, and only by uniting to drive u.s. imperialism out of the whole of indo-china can the three indo-chinese peoples achieve genuine independence and liberation."

premier chou said: "unity is strength. unity means victory. uniting together, the three indo-chinese peoples are invincible before all enemies. we believe that, strengthening their unity and persevering in the fight, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome any difficulties on the road of advance, smash all u.s. imperialist plots of aggression and win all-round victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

concluding his speech, premier chou said: "samdech sihanouk has repeatedly expressed thanks to the chinese people for their support to the three indo-chinese peoples. we consider that this is our bounden internationalist duty. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world. in asia, the peoples of china, korea and the three indo-chinese countries in particular, are confronted with the aggression and intervention by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their criminal activities to carve up our countries, and our struggle is a common one. we must stand together, support and assist each other and wage a common fight, until the u.s. aggressors are completely driven out of taiwan, south korea and the three indo-chinese countries. armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam in carrying to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

the speeches of samdech norodom sihanouk and premier chou en-lai were punctuated by stormy applause.

from beginning to end, the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of solidarity, which reflected the militant friendship among the three indo-chinese peoples and the chinese people in supporting one another in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism.

present at the banquet were samdech penn nouth, deputy head of the delegation of the cambodian people, and madame penn nouth; khamsouk keola and phoumi vongvichit, deputy heads of the delegation of the laotian people; trinh dinh thao, deputy head of the delegation of the people of the republic of south viet nam; hoang quoc viet, deputy head of the delegation of the people of the democratic republic of viet nam; members and working staff of the four delegations of the three indo-chinese countries; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Friendship Association Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Nepal-China Treaty of Peace of Friendship

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, May 2, 1970)

the nepal-china friendship association held a meeting here on april 29 in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the nepal-china treaty of peace and friendship.

the meeting was presided over by narendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice.

among the 500 people present at the meeting were gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of royal palace affairs, foreign affairs, finance and general administration; tanka prasad acharya, former prime minister; tulsi giri, former chairman of council of ministers; kirti nidhi bista, former prime minister; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of nepal-china cultural association; and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of nepal peace council.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, officials of the chinese embassy and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in nepal were also present.

addressing the meeting rajbhandari said that the nepal-china friendly relations based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence accord with the interests and desires of the two peoples. great achievements have been won in the development of this friendly relations. "i think that is the result of the faithful implementation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence by the leaders of our two countries," he said.

he said that in a short span of time, the people's republic of china has scored great achievements. as a result of the spirit of sacrifice, diligent work and determination of the chinese people, china has become the first asian country in successfully launching a man-made earth satellite.

he also praised china's economic assistance to nepal and expressed hearty thanks to the chinese engineering and technical personnel for their enthusiastic work in nepal. he also expressed his hope for and confidence in the continuous strengthening and developing of the friendly relations between nepal and china.

minister narendra kumar pradhan in his speech said: we consider it a great glory to maintain and develop the friendly relations with our great neighbour china, the country with the biggest population in the world. nobody and no force can undermine the existing relations between nepal and china, he added.

poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, said in his speech: "the treaty of peace and friendship between nepal and our friendly neighbour china is a treaty of great historic significance. it helps nepal in maintaining its sovereignty, developing the country and making dutiful contributions to the cause of afro-asian solidarity and world peace." he added: "this treaty laid a solid foundation for the friendly relations between nepal and china." he continued: "in the spirit of mutual understanding, our two

sides scientifically demarcated the boundary which had not been fixed in history, thus solving once forever disputes which might arise. this treaty has set an example for countries in concluding friendly boundary treaties."

he said: "since the founding of the people's republic of china, our close neighbour, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, she has scored all-round development under the leadership of chairman mao. the swift development of china has shaken the whole world. we are highly delighted with all this."

he said that a few days ago china launched a man-made earth satellite. this is a glory to the people of asia, africa, and latin america, a great inspiration to the asian and african people in their struggle for independence, sovereignty, and national liberation and a contribution to world peace.

concluding his speech, bahadur asked the chinese ambassador to convey the hearty greetings and good wishes of the nepal-china friendship association and all nepalese friends to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and the chinese people.

former prime minister acharya in his speech happily reviewed the development of the friendly relations between nepal and china in the past. he said: "friendly country china has always respected sovereignty of her neighbour nepal."

former chairman of council of minister tulsi giri said: "we nepalese people realize that our friendship with the people's republic of china is of great significance. this friendship accords with our own interests."

he pointed out that china's successful launching of her first man-made satellite is a pride of our asian people. he extended warm congratulations to the chinese people and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

former prime minister bista said that nepal and china respect and help each other, thus establishing very friendly good neighbourly relations.

the great economic assistance provided by china to nepal has effectively promoted the economic development of nepal, he said.

referring to china's successful launching of her first made-made satellite, he said: this achievement of china has shaken the world. we extend our hearty congratulations to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, the chinese government and the chinese people.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse also spoke at the meeting. he warmly praised the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples.

the meeting proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

US

US Students Demonstrate against Nixon's Dispatch of Troops to Invade Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

university students in various parts of the united states have in the past few days held a series of rallies and demonstrations, strongly condemning u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon for his criminal act of flagrantly dispatching troops to invade cambodia, suppress the struggle of the cambodian people and furtner expand the war of aggression into indo-china, according to reports from washington.

it was reported that from the night of april 30 when nixon blatantly declared in his television speech that the u.s. troops had intruded into cambodia up to may 1, university students in more than ten u.s. states such as new jersey, california, new york, ohio, pennsylvania, maryland and indiana all held protest rallies and demonstrations, firmly opposing the unscrupulous intensification by the nixon administration of its war of aggression in southeast asia. students of some universities have declared their strikes.

soon after nixon's television speech, more than 2,300 students and some members of the teaching staff of princeton university, new jersey state, held a meeting to protest against the dispatch of troops by nixon to intrude into cambodia, and at the same time to demand the immediate end to the so-called "reserve officers training", a kind of fascist military training, carried out in the universities by the nixon administration. the students announced their strike. students of rutgers university of the same state printed and put up posters of slogans on the night of april 30, calling for a protest meeting and a nation-wide strike. the students of stanford university, california, who were persisting in their struggle against the fascist military training held a meeting of 3,000 students that night. 1,000 students of university of pennsylvania, following their protest meeting held on the night of april 30, took to the streets for demonstration early in the following morning, shouting "stop the war" and other slogans. students of some middle and primary schools in appleton, wisconsin, also took part in the protest demonstrations held by the local university students.

in their protest demonstrations, the u.s. university youth expressed great indignation at the nixon administration for sending its troops to cambodia to further enlarge the war of aggression, and bravely fought with the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them. in kent of ohio state, several hundred students of the ohio state university, after being suppressed in their protest demonstration at the noon time of may 1, demonstrated again at midnight of the same day with shouts of "down with nixon exclamation" the demonstrating students set bonfires in the streets. the students of the union college in schenectady burned nixon in effigy. in college park of maryland state, despite the suppression by large numbers of "national guardsmen" ordered out by the reactionary authorities, more and more students joined in the demonstration. hundreds of the demonstrating students attacked the military training centre and barracks near the university campus and destroyed part of the archives there. when the reactionary police used mace and tear gas to suppress them, more than 1,500 students

fiercely fought back with rocks and bottles till late night. in bloomington, several hundred students in the university of indiana, after holding a protest meeting in the campus, demonstrated with shouts: "u.s., out of cambodia now exclamation" in pasadena, california, serveral hundred students demonstrated carrying placards reading "nixon kills exclamation" and "stay out of cambodia exclamation" in east lansing of michigan state, in geneva of new york state and in tulsa of oklahoma state, the students there also held protest demonstrations and attacked the office buildings of the "reserve officers training corps" in the universities.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 13, 1970 No. 4655

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youths Who Have Gone to Mountain and Rural Areas Grow Up Soundly in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(NCNA Peking, May 3, 1970)

> Several million junior middle and senior middle school leavers have left their urban homes for mountain and rural villages since December 1968, when Mao called upon the nation's educated youth to go to the countryside to be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants. This figure is said to be five times the total number of educated youths who had gone to the countryside in the five years preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.--SCMP Ed.

Tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary educated youths in China actively answer great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Educated youths should go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." They are filled with revolutionary heroism and go to the mountain and rural areas to make revolution. Led by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and are tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the vast countryside. They are growing up soundly to be socialist-minded and cultured laborers.

Thirty-one years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out in his brilliant article: "The intellectuals will achieve nothing if they do not integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the

dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." This brilliant idea of Chairman Mao's has pointed out the fundamental orientation of the Chinese youth movement and is guiding millions upon millions of revolutionary youths to advance in triumph.

In December 1968, after Chairman Mao's latest directive, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," was published, an upsurge of enthusiasm in going to the mountain and rural areas was launched on an unprecedented scale among the youths throughout the country. The broad masses of educated youths in cities, taking their copies of the revolutionary red precious book in their hands and carrying their bags on their backs, rush in high spirits and in firm determination to the countryside and to the border areas.

In the past year and more, several millions of graduates from junior and senior middle schools have gone to mountain and rural areas, this number being five times the total number of people who had gone to the countryside in the five years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Now, in the countryside all over the country, whether in the interior or in the border areas, and whether on mountains or on the plains, fighting educated youths who have come from cities can be seen everywhere.

This movement of an unprecedented scale of educated youths going to mountain and rural areas is a great revolution. It will have very far-reaching influence on the upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the prevention of capitalist restoration, on the promotion of the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and on the building of a socialist new countryside.

In the sense of political responsibility of a high degree, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants shoulder the glorious, heavy load of re-educating the educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas. In many places, the poor and lower-middle peasants use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the youths politically, teach them by personal demonstrations in production, warmly show concern for them in everyday life, really attaining the aim of "welcoming them and educating them well." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching that "class struggle is a major course of study for the youths," and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction that "he who does not know the meaning of classes and exploitation does not know the meaning of revolution," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, after the educated youths have come to the countryside, first organize them to study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," get together with them to eat the "recalling-past-bitterness meal," tell them the histories of their villages and their families, and give them class education.

They also get together with the educated youths to sharply criticize the reactionary corrupt ideas of "seeking an official post when excelling in scholarly study" and "mental workers rule while manual laborers are ruled" which have been left behind by the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years, and to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary black goods, such as "theory of studying in order to be an official," "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "theory of merging the public with the private," thereby greatly heightening the consciousness of the educated youths in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness in transforming their world outlook.

The broad masses of educated youths diligently study Chairman Mao's works, take the sites of the three great revolutions as the classroom, respectfully regard the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers, and learn from them their deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao, their noble character of warmly loving socialism, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and their excellent styles of hard working and plain living. Reviewing their revolutionary practice in the past year and more, many educated youths who have come to the countryside learn an impressive lesson, saying: "Our faces are tanned, our hearts reddened and though we are far away from our homes, we are nearer to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Patiently educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas in various parts of the country are gradually growing up to be a fresh force in the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside. While perseveringly taking part in productive labor, they get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to set up newspaper-reading groups, broadcasting groups, commentary groups and evening schools and to actively propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. They bravely blaze the trail during the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside. In the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they actively contribute toward changing the aspects of local agricultural production.

At present, large numbers of advanced groups and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged in various parts of the country. A group of educated youths with the consciousness of advanced elements of the proletariat have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and some of them have been selected to be members of basic-level Party organizations or revolutionary committees. Apart from this, many educated youths have been brought up to be tutors in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, spare-time teachers, barefoot doctors, accountants, storekeepers, and agricultural mechanics. The poor and lower-middle peasants are greatly delighted to see the fast growth of the educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas. They say: "When we see these youths, we see the future of our country. The revolutionary enterprise founded by Chairman Mao will definitely be handed down from one generation to another."

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels pay particular attention to the work of intensifying re-education for the educated youths. In the leading organs at the hsien level or higher, there generally are groups specially responsible for this work, and leading groups have also been set up relatively generally in the communes and brigades. The leading members of revolutionary committees of many provinces and autonomous regions, including Liaoning, Hopei, Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, also work with their own hands in making investigations, summing up experience, setting up models, popularizing the typical cases, and promptly solving some practical questions existing among educated youths who have settled down in the brigades.

In some provinces and municipalities including Anhwei, Kiangsu, Yunnan, Tsinghai, Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, and in some administrative districts and hsien in many other provinces and autonomous regions, comfort teams have been dispatched to the communes and brigades, where the educated youths are incorporated, to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and exchange experience in re-educating the educated youths. They pay comfort visits to the educated youths and, meanwhile, help them solve their problems.

In many other provinces and municipalities, large groups of cadres have been sent to live, eat, labor and study together with the educated youths who have gone to the countryside, to help the local communes and brigades and the poor and lower-middle peasants do the work of re-educating the educated youths. This greatly inspires the educated youths who have gone to the countryside.

Since entering the great seventies, the broad masses of educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas have examined and summed up their achievements made after being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and by taking part in the three great revolutionary struggles. They deeply realize that, to wage revolutionary struggles in the great age, they must revolutionize their thinking and that the road of integration with the workers and peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao is precisely the only road for the educated youths to revolutionize their thinking. They are determined to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, to work hard in the countryside, to temper their red hearts, to serve as socialist new peasants for the rest of their lives, and to closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution as long as they live.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Develop Local Industries According to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Investigation report on Chaotung Hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1970)

Chaotung hsien in Heilungkiang Province has built in the past three years a system of local industries primarily for the service of agriculture. The hsien now operates 48 factories. The 25 communes in the hsien have their own industries and 80 percent of the production brigades have set up their own small factories, turning out more than 250 kinds of goods. All this has been achieved through self-reliance, according to the following report.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for lean years, and do everything for the people," and in the midst of the violent struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, the revolutionary committees at various levels of Chaotung hsien, Heilungkiang Province, have firmly upheld the general line for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, promoted the revolutionary spirit of regeneration through one's own efforts and fighting hard under adverse conditions, freely roused the masses and launched mass movements, and built in the short space of three years' time a local industrial system that serves agricultural production.

There are now 48 hsien-operated factories in the hsien. All the 25 communes in the hsien have their own industries, and 80 percent of the production brigades operate their own small factories. All these factories turn out more than 250 kinds of product. The value of industrial output in 1969 went up 80 percent compared with 1965.

The development of industrial production has promoted a new upsurge in agricultural production. There was only one power-operated well for the more than 3 million mow of cultivated land in the hsien before the great cultural revolution. There are now more than 100 water-pumping stations, more than 2,000 power-operated wells, and innumerable native-type wells capable of irrigating one million mow. In the past three years a total of over 2,400 kilometers of high- and low-tension power lines has been put up, bringing power for agricultural use to 24 communes. Grain processing is now mechanized in all the 298 production brigades of the hsien. A broadcast network has been built in all the 1,808 production teams. The hsien suffered from serious natural calamities in 1969, but agricultural bumper harvests

were reaped nevertheless. The development of local industries has strengthened the collective economy of the people's communes and consolidated the socialist positions in the countryside.

Support for Agriculture Is Considered a Task of Primary Importance

Great development was made in the local industries of Chaotung hsien during the big leap forward in 1958. As a result of interference from and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, factories producing farm tools, electric motors and chemical fertilizers were forced to close down in 1962, and nearly all commune-operated industries were killed by the gust of evil wind. The few factories that remained in operation departed from the line of serving agriculture. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with indignation: "The factories open their doors to 'money.' They are not for making or repairing farm tools."

Immediately after its establishment in March 1967, the revolutionary committee of Chaotung hsien began to pay attention to industry. It asked the masses to discuss the question of what line should be implemented in running industrial production and for which class should power be grasped, and to make an analysis of line. The revolutionary committee organized all the cadres and workers of the industrial systems of the hsien for repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make agriculture the foundation and industry the leading factor" and "Resolutely shift the work of the industrial sector onto the track on which agriculture is the foundation."

With revolutionary mass criticism as a prelude, a great debate on "To whom should the doors of factories be opened?" was conducted in the industrial systems throughout the hsien. Through a recollection of the history of their own factories, the workers exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for industry and drew a line of demarcation between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line. After repeated analysis of the lines, the development of the local industries of Chaotung hsien is more and more closely related to agriculture and progress is increasingly rapid. The principal experience is as follows:

First, local industries should be developed in close relation to the needs of agriculture.

In the past three years more than 20 new factories were built in the hsien, all of which operated in close relation to the needs of local agriculture. In 1967, when water conservation work for farmland irrigation was carried out extensively, the hsien set up factories for the production of water pumps and concrete pipes. In 1968, when agricultural electrification was carried out extensively and water conservation projects forming complete irrigation systems were built, the hsien set up industrial plants for the production of transformers and cement. Then in 1969, in order to meet the needs of large-scale agricultural development, factories for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, electric wires, oil for transformers, etc. were

set up. Most of these factories took less than a year to build and began production immediately upon their completion to serve agricultural production the same year.

No matter how rapidly these factories develop, how great their productivity and how high their technical level is, they have always placed the task of supporting agriculture in a position of primary importance. They perseveringly serve as assistants to socialist great industry, firmly follow the guideline of combination of manufacture with repairs with emphasis on repairs, and resolutely uphold the principle of serving local agricultural production.

Second, the local industries are versatile, face the rural areas, and wholeheartedly serve agriculture.

Many factories in the hsien have repair workshops or repair departments for maintenance and servicing of farm machines, and they give immediate attention to machines brought to them for repairs. The factories also organize support-agriculture service teams from time to time in accordance with different farming seasons and send them deep into the production teams and to the fields to serve agricultural production. The factories also give priority to the repairs and manufacture of farm tools, to support-agriculture tasks, and to support-agriculture products. Factories normally not producing farm tools also strive to develop in the direction of versatility, using their machines for multiple purposes and letting their workers acquire multiple skills so that they may serve agriculture.

Early this year some workers of a farm tool factory went to the villages, where they saw the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, defying the severe cold, break ground for new wells. The ground was icy hard to a depth of more than two meters, and the few young men, pick in hand and wearing only thin clothes but sweating profusely nonetheless, could get through the frozen, hard layer only after a few days of digging hard. The workers, seeing this, wanted to help. Returning to their factory, they worked that night to trial produce a drill for frozen earth. After trying for three days and two evenings, they finally succeeded in creating a new type of drill with which a hole could be bored through the frozen surface of the earth to get to the underground water in only a little more than three hours. They said, "To be able to contribute our bit to agriculture, we are willing to work really hard."

Third, they have established support-agriculture liaison points and experimental fields for popularization of new farm tools and products.

Many of the factories of the hsien have set up their own support-agriculture liaison points and experimental fields for testing new products in rural villages. The workers go deep into the villages to take part in labor, carry out investigation and study, integrate themselves with the peasants, and, in accordance with the needs of agricultural production, trial produce and make goods for the peasants.

In the past an old type of seeding tool was used here for sowing. The number of seedlings was small and the yield low. Workers of Hung Ch'i Machine Works went to Chiangchia commune, where they had an experimental field for testing new products, and labored, studied and experimented together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. After repeated experiments, they succeeded in trial producing a multiple-purpose machine that combined the processes of seeding, application of fertilizer, watering, covering seeds with earth, and pressing down the earth. The machine works by animal power. It does the work of five men and creates a good beginning for reform of sowing machines and for scientific planting in the province.

Fourth, they make all-round planning and strengthen leadership.

While making plans and arrangements for agricultural production, the revolutionary committee of the hsien also makes plans and arrangements for industrial production, thus organizing the local industries of the hsien into a complete system for the support of agriculture. In the past three years more than 87 percent of the capital investment in industry was used for the development of local industries that served agriculture. There is now formed in the whole hsien a support-agriculture line of hsien-, commune- and brigade operated industries, namely, a farm machine support-agriculture line consisting mainly of overhauling and major servicing of tractors supplemented by medium- and minor servicing at the commune level; a drainage and irrigation support-agriculture line consisting principally of production of farm tools, water pumps, and cement; a motive power support-agriculture line consisting principally of the production of electric motors, transformers and electric wires; a chemical support-agriculture line consisting principally of production of nitrogenous fertilizer and agricultural chemicals; and a transportation support-agriculture line in the rural areas. Marching forward in big strides, the hsien-operated industries are advancing in depth and breadth on the production front, continuously making new contributions toward the new upsurge in agricultural production.

Persevere in Self-Reliance, Launch Mass Movements in a Big Way

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "On what basis should our guideline be placed? It should be placed on the basis of our own strength, and that is called regeneration through our own efforts." Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the industrial front in Chaotung hsien is filled with a revolutionary spirit of youthful vigor, demonstrating the power of self-reliance and all-out launching of mass movements.

A revolutionary will is commonly cherished by the leaderships at all levels and by the revolutionary masses on the industrial front in Chaotung hsien. It is this: "In developing socialist industry we must work with our hands instead of stretching out our hands for aid."

The large transformer produced in the hsien was begun by electricians of the agricultural power administrative station of the hsien in August, 1968. At that time they had no building, equipment, technical know-how, or materials.

The workers said, "We have the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a red heart that is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, and a pair of industrious hands. We will surely be able to overcome the shortages."

When someone learned that the workers were to make a large transformer with a 1,800-kva rating, he threw cold water at them, saying, "To make a large transformer, we must have equipment for vacuum oxidation and pressure lacquer immersion. We must also have large cutting machines, overhead cranes, automatic winding machine..."

The workers replied saying, "We will make the transformer even if we had nothing else but our own bare hands to work with. Let the foreigner-worshippers see the heroic capability of the working class!"

They held a "Chuko Liang" meeting in a boiler-room borrowed for the purpose. Everyone made suggestions and all went into action. The transformer required more than 10,000 pieces of insulation material. Without presses, cutting machines, and punching machines, they made the insulation material piece by piece with chisels, scissors and hammers. There were 624 holes in the outer casing of the transformer to which cooling tubes were to be welded. These were made one by one by the workers with drills, small saws, and hand files. The workers themselves made 18 native-type machines, breaking through the so-called "five major invulnerable passes" of the foreign experts. After working hard and cleverly for two months, the workers finally succeeded in producing a large transformer, opening a way for making products before building a factory.

Like the transformer works, the more than 20 local industrial factories newly built in Chaotung hsien in the past three years were built from scratch by fully exploiting the creativeness of the revolutionary masses and combining their revolutionary spirit with hard work.

In 1968 cement was urgently needed for farmland capital construction and poles of cement were also needed for setting up power lines. The authorities decided to change the state of complete lack of cement production in the hsien by relying on the strength of the masses. Raising a limited amount of capital, the hsien authorities mobilized some dozen factories to work in cooperation on the project of building a cement works. Comrades who took part in the building work, displaying the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, began work in the severe cold of winter. As soon as the framework of the building was put up, the base for the machines inside the building was already prepared. Even before a roof was put on the building, all equipment had already been installed. Without a mixer, the workers did the mixing with spades. Without lifting equipment, they used pulleys instead. Without drying equipment, they built an oven for the purpose. Without a crushing machine, they used big hammers. Braving the wind- and snow-storm and the severe cold, the workers climbed up more than ten meters on the scaffolding above the roof to build the chimney. Breaking limestone was a tiring job, and the air was full of lime dust so that the workers coughed. When they felt dizzy, they would run outside the workshop

to get a breath of fresh air, and then went in to their job again. In this way, after fighting hard for eight months, the workers succeeded in building a cement works with a capacity of nearly 10,000 tons of cement a year, and put it into operation.

Resolute adherence to native methods and small size and opposition to the pursuit after great magnitude and foreign things are characteristics of the building of local industries in the hsien through self-reliance.

In the spring of 1967 the hsien authorities decided to build a nitrogenous fertilizer factory. At the beginning, some comrades of the building group, seriously pursuing after great magnitude and foreign equipment, planned for a capital outlay of more than 1 million yuan. After ten months, however, they were still unable to make much headway. With the help of some responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee, they deeply realized that their hankering after foreign equipment and forgetting the native methods was contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With their understanding raised and their thinking liberated, they were free to act. They said to themselves: "Doesn't production of nitrogenous fertilizer mean mixing nitrogenous powder with sulfuric acid?" One night they got hold of some nitrogenous powder and immediately carried out an experiment with it. Thus began the production of nitrogenous fertilizer by the native method with two wash basins and a wooden stick. An analysis by a competent agency showed that the chemical fertilizer made with the two wash basins was completely in conformity with State specified standards.

The workers said, "After ten months of pursuing after great magnitude and foreign equipment, we were unable to produce a single catty of chemical fertilizer, but success comes overnight when native method is adopted and revolution is made with wash basins." After that, using sieves for grinders, ovens for drying equipment, and spades for mixing machines, they worked enthusiastically under the blue sky and standing in the snow for more than three months and produced more than 500 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer.

Later, the erroneous tendency to hanker after great magnitude and foreign equipment and to ask for State aid reappeared in some of the factories that had been set up by native methods and through hard work. Now that they were turning out products of stable quality and were known to the upper levels, those in charge of these factories felt they were justified in asking for money, equipment and large buildings.

Grasping this problem, the hsien revolutionary committee once more conducted education on the struggle between the two lines in the industrial systems throughout the hsien. Responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee went to factories to hold study classes together with the workers and cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "To make our country rich and strong, it will take several decades of fighting hard under adverse conditions, including the implementation of such a guideline of national construction through diligence and thrift as practice of severe economy and opposition to

waste." Meanwhile, the responsible comrades helped the workers and cadres to recall their history of fighting under adverse conditions and regeneration by their own efforts, and brought them to advanced factories to learn a lesson.

Through the study, comrades who had cherished wrong ideas now realized that by asking for State aid they would lose the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and that by hankering after great magnitude and foreign equipment they would lose the excellent tradition of fighting hard under adverse conditions. They realized that other things might change, but the style of fighting hard under adverse conditions must never change. Those who had planned to ask for State aid now abandoned their plan, and those who wanted to erect big factory buildings now gave up the idea. They go on developing their enterprises in accordance with the principle of building the nation and doing everything by diligence and thrift.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "It is necessary to have mass movements for all kinds of work. It won't do to be without mass movements." The revolutionary committees at all levels of Chaotung hsien resolutely carry out this instruction from Chairman Mao. They organize the masses to raise funds, thus solving the problem of shortage of capital for setting up industries. They also organize the masses to make use of discarded or used materials, thus solving the problem of shortage of materials. More than 500 tons of scrap metal alone is collected every year for forging of a kind of steel and for the electric furnace. To solve the problem of equipment, they have roused the masses to arm themselves by means of technical innovations. In the past three years the masses have produced 769 lathes, punching machines, drilling machines, presses, etc., by themselves. About 80 percent of the production of Hung Ch'i Machine Works is mechanized, and about 80 percent of the equipment was made by the workers themselves.

Break Rules and Regulations, Open Ways Never Trodden Before

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The Chinese people have aspirations and ability. They will surely catch up with and surpass the world advanced level in the not far distant future." All the revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres on the industrial front in Chaotung hsien have the aspiration and will to catch up with and surpass the world advanced level. They said heroically: "Revolution means breaking of accepted rules and usual regulations. Revolution requires the daring to think, to act, to pioneer and to excel. We must not follow at the back of others at a snail's pace, but must dare to walk where no man has ever walked before and scale peaks which have never been scaled."

The Weitung Broadcast Supplies Factory of the hsien was built in 1968 on the foundations of a chicken farm. At that time all the available equipment consisted of two old lathes and none of the personnel really knew anything about electronics. For factory buildings, there were only a group of ramshackle huts. However, cherishing boundlessly deep proletarian feeling

for the great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres of the factory resolved to make broadcast sets so as to better propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Someone said sarcastically: "Can a phoenix rise from a chicken coop? This is contrary to accepted rules!"

The workers replied, saying, "There is no accepted rule in the fight against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries for time. Revolution itself is the accepted rule here!" They studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not follow the beaten path of technical development of other countries and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break the accepted rules, adopt advanced techniques where possible, and build our country into a socialist, modern power in not too long an historical period."

After that they were all the more confident, broke superstitions, liberated their minds, and dared to look down on the so-called "accepted rules" of the bourgeoisie with contempt. Without equipment, they made it themselves. Without any technical know-how, they learned while they worked. Without supplies, they used scraps and rejects from brother factories.

After fighting hard for more than a year, they made 48 pieces of equipment themselves. They have also trial produced and turned out a 500-watt wired broadcast set, an all-transistor wired broadcast set, a 1,000-watt wired broadcast set that used both transistors and electronic tubes, and two other kinds of broadcasting and telecommunication equipment of nine different specifications, thus joining the ranks of electronic industry in big strides. The workers said, "Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, a golden phoenix has risen from a chicken coop!"

The revolutionary workers of Chaotung hsien have reaped technological fruits by refusing to believe blindly in bourgeois experts. They said, "Bourgeois 'authorities' always describe their own work as the pinnacle of achievement. As a matter of fact there is no such thing!" The steel plates for winches produced by Hung Ch'i Machine Works were at first made with hammers manually. The workers, however, continually innovated their technique and equipment and made a large press, thus gradually mechanizing punching, pressing and other operations.

In the operation of assembling, however, rivets were used, and productivity was necessarily low. Veteran worker Chao Fu-ch'ang began to work as winch repairman when he was only 16 years of age, and had handled steel plates of Japanese, German, and Soviet origin. They were all welded or riveted together. He asked himself: "We are producing steel plates ourselves now. Can we not find some new way to make them without using welding or rivets?" People with conservative ideas said, "We have never heard the making of steel plates without using rivets.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We will have what foreign countries have, and will also have what foreign countries have not," Chao Fu-ch'ang resolved to overcome difficulties and find a new path in order to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland. He studied day and night with his comrades and, after experimenting more than ten times and many changes of the model, successfully created a new technological process of pressure casting of steel plates, thus dispensing with rivets. The new process has raised the labor efficiency of fitting steel plates from 8 to 250 sets and reduced the cost from ¥1.04 to ¥0.02. The new process is being introduced throughout the country.

Owing to the bold innovations and creativeness of the working class, low class things are becoming high class things. Having produced a 1,800 kva large transformer, the workers of the transformer works, which was built from scratch, resolved to revolutionize the power line and declared that they would build a transformer with only one power transmission line. They acted on their words. After working for 20 days and nights and making 29 experiments, they finally succeeded in trial producing a one-line transformer, which reduced the high-tension power transmission from three lines to only one line. Where there was only one line in the past, now it is possible to set up three lines, contributing greatly to speeding up the rural electrification program.

With their minds liberated and their hands and feet freed, the working class of Chaotung hsien, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are continuously making discoveries, inventions, creations and progress on the basis of native methods. Technical difficulties, which were thought to be insurmountable to local industries in the past, are now overcome one after another. New techniques, new products, new technological processes and new equipment are created one after another. As some of the old workers said, "We don't know how to make drawings. But with our own foolish methods we will draw a picture of our mechanization and the great future of our factories." With the spirit of revolution plus fearlessness, working hard and cleverly, they are writing the most beautiful characters and drawing the prettiest pictures on the blank paper of local industry.

Reporting Group, Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee

Correspondent of People's Radio of Heilungkiang

* * *

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine Tools Plant Workers Make New Achievements After Wielding Power Over Technical Matters

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 4, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of the shanghai machine tools plant have advanced their technical level in production in the past year and more by resolutely acting on chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they were able to do this only after they won back the power in the plant over technical matters and led scientific research and technical designing.

the plant now designs new products in one-fourth to one-third of the time it took before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in particular, it has turned out a serial range of new products of unique chinese style in the production of surface and external grinding machines. the mass activities for technical innovations are now on a wider scale and carried deeper. big headway has been made in foundry, forging, machining work and innovation of products. output of major products in 1969 was 15 per cent above the peak record which was set the previous year. the increase in the first quarter of this year was nine per cent over the same period of last year.

the shangnai machine tools plant is a big plant noted for its production of precision grinders. it selects technicians from among its workers with wide practical experience and at the same time pays attention to educating and remoulding the original technical personnel so that they integrate themselves with the workers. its experience in training proletarian engineering and technical personnel is important.

our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers" was made public on july 21, 1968. the worker masses of the plant were greatly inspired. they recognized that this great call of chairman mao's was not only a militant programme for carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, but also gave the orientation for the struggle-criticism-transformation tasks of industrial enterprises. they were resolved to work hard and win still bigger successes under the guidance of that brilliant instruction by chairman mao.

the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has been very acute in the field of technique in production. the workers and worker-technicians of the plant maintain that if the working class is to keep the power over technical matters firmly in its own hands, it must firmly grasp class struggle, constantly revolutionize its own ideology and heighten its consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

as soon as they assumed leading positions, the workers and worker-technicians of the grinding machine research institute attached to the plant translated into action chairman mao's great teachings on criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie. they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the remnant poisonous influence of such revisionist trash as the

slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "technique first". the revolutionary mass criticism helped further strengthen the unity between the workers and the revolutionary intellectuals. through their concerted efforts, they greatly speeded up the designing of new products, thus showing the power of the working class once it grasps leadership in science and technology.

chairman mao's brilliant instruction inspired the workers and worker-technicians to surmount one difficulty after another in scaling the peak of science and technology. they said: "whatever the difficulties, we are filled with strength whenever we think of chairman mao."

communist party member chang ah-chu, with 30 years of work behind him, was assigned last year to trial-produce a small modulus profile diamond cutter. certain imperialist countries insisted that if china wanted to buy one such cutter from them it would have to buy the whole machine. chang ah-chu said: "what the imperialists have, we certainly will have. we must win honour for chairman mao and for our socialist motherland exclamation" undaunted by the lack of reference material and experience, he managed, after repeated experiments, to make such cutter. fellow workers named it "self-reliance cutter"

the grinding machine research institute used to rely on a few technicians for research in applying an advanced technique for measuring nut-tapping machine and spent several years to no avail. last year, the workers and worker-technicians of the institute, with the assistance of some other units concerned, speedily completed this research item, thus opening a new sphere for china's measuring technology.

to carry out chairman mao's brilliant instruction more fully and meet the requirement that the working class control technique in production and transform it, the shanghai machine tools plant has selected additional 100 workers to undertake scientific research and designing in the past year or so. the plant set up a "july 21" workers' college to train worker-technicians. the college's first enrolment of 52 students are all workers who have profound class feelings for chairman mao and long practical experience. they have the clear aim of studying for the revolution. they give prominence to proletarian politics in study, link theory with practice and study while practising. after more than a year of study, they are able to give full play to their collective wisdom and complete designing of a semi-automation universal external grinding machine and three other new grinding machines, and successfully trial-produced these machine tools with their own hands.

in the past year and more, the plant has been constantly strengthening the work of re-educating the intellectuals, trying to use the working class world outlook to remould the technicians trained in the old schools and colleges and the college graduates who entered the plant since the beginning of the cultural revolution. the plant has helped them gradually eliminate the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, science and technology, and foster the idea of serving the people whole-heartedly and the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to make a break-through. many intellectuals have integrated with the workers and are playing a greater role in designing new products and in scientific research.

SINKIANG

PLA Production and Construction Corps in Sinkiang Make Big Contributions

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 4, 1970)

members of the production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army in sinkiang have make great contributions in building up china's border areas. they have achieved this under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh" directive and by carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle handed down by the eighth route army units which opened up wasteland in nanniwan, northern shensi, during the war of resistance against japanese aggression.

during the past decade or more, these p.l.a. reclaimers, with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other, have given full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in opening up the uninhabited desert areas in sinkiang. they have set up many modern state farms and livestock units, built thousands of irrigation projects and laid out tens of thousands of kilometres of tree shelter belts, turning a vast expanse of wasteland into rich farmland.

the p.l.a. reclaimers have also set up factories and mines which meet the needs of agricultural production and daily life. in addition, they have built many schools, stores and hospitals. closely united with the local people of various nationalities, they are constantly changing the features of the border areas.

the sinkiang production and construction corps is a p.l.a. unit with glorious revolutionary traditons. during the years of the war waged to seize state power, it closely followed the great leader chairman mao and heroically fought north and south and won many battles for the people.

it was sent to sinkiang after liberation and, acting on chairman mao's great teaching that the p.l.a. is always a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force, began their battle to open up and defend a border area of the motherland. it built roads, reclaimed wasteland and set up water conservancy projects in the desert areas. in more than a decade of hard work, they levelled sand dunes, filled up marshes and transformed stretches of alkaline land. they have produced large quantities of grain, cotton and oil-bearing seeds to support the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao has tremendously raised the p.l.a. reclaimers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm. inspired in particular by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the p.l.a. reclaimers have armed themselves with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and pushed the mass campaign for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to a new high. regarding their achievements made through hard work as a new starting point for continuing the revolution, they are bringing the nanniwan spirit into fuller play and striding forward along the brilliant road indicated by chairman mao in the "may seventh" directive. many collectives and individuals

advanced in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have come to the fore.

there are many veteran soldiers in the corps who followed chairman mao in fighting north and south in the red army and the eighth route army. they have continued to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and made new contributions in building up the border region.

a 63-year-old red army fighter named kao yu-fu, who was a labour hero in the great production campaign in nanniwan, is leader of a vanguard detachment in reclaiming land in the dzungaria basin. he led members of the corps in surveying many tracts of wasteland and transforming more than 17,000 hectares into fertile farmland. he is warmly praised by others for taking the lead in carrying out chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh" directive and for actively participating in the great proletarian cultural revolution and bravely defending chairman mao's revolutionary line while doing physical labour and constantly enhancing his own ideological revolutionization.

many educated young people from peking, shanghai, tientsin, wuhan and other cities conscientiously study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles in the corps, a great school of mao tsetung thought. listening to accounts given by veteran fighters of the revolutionary traditions of nanniwan and the hard struggles waged by the corps in building up the border area from nothing, they have made up their minds to take these veterans as fine examples and temper themselves under harsh conditions to be profoundly loyal to chairman mao. there is a squad in the second company of a regiment, made up of 22 educated girls from shanghai averaging 17 years old. in transforming alkaline land in 1968, they defied hardship and fatigue though their shoulders became swollen, their hands blistered, and their feet chapped by the alkaline water. with even higher morale, they dug a drainage ditch three metres deep and a hundred metres long in just 20 days and levelled a large tract of land in just two months for growing rice. the army reclaimers affectionately call them "iron girls".

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the reclaimers have learned from the tachai people and taken the tachai road in developing production. there is a mountainous area on the edge of the dzungaria basin with a thin layer of boulder-strewn soil on which crops could not be grown. the reclaimers of the first battalion of a regiment of the corps were determined to turn this area into fertile fields. they went to the mountainous area and, in the absence of housing, dug caves to shelter themselves. having no water to drink, they melted ice. during the day, the fighters reclaimed land. at night, they gathered round kerosene lamps and studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles from which they drew inexhaustible strength. they were determined to build a 20-kilometre-long canal winding around the 150-metre high mountain to lead in water from the manass river. braving snow-storms and bitter cold, they built a dam and opened a 120 metre-long tunnel and put up a 50 metre long overhead aqueduct. thus water was provided for some 1,000 hectares of newly-reclaimed land in only a few months. they have had bumper harvests of grain every year since 1967.

the members of a regiment working on the bank of the kungchueh river on the tarim desert have in the past ten years reclaimed large areas of wasteland and produced a large quantity

of grain for the state. in recent years, following the irrigation, the land became alkaline. a bourgeois "specialist" once said that this land could never be improved and he proposed to give up, but the members firmly believed that relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, they could improve the soil and produce good crops.

abiding by chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they constantly looked for ways to improve the land. especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they criticized and repudiated the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they displayed their collective wisdom and launched a mass movement for planting rice and improving the alkaline soil. through countless experiments, they evolved a set of methods for farming the alkaline soil scientifically and set a record of 7.5 tons per hectare on large tracts of land.

under the guidance of chairman mao's "may seventh" directive, the corps has also achieved great successes in industrial production. they have built a number of industrial enterprises including coal, chemical, machine-building, power, textile, paper, tannery, pharmaceutical, cigarette, sugar refining, food processing and other industries. they turn out 1,000 kinds of products. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the reclaimers have further carried out the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", and developed a mass campaign for technical innovations. as a result, production records are constantly improved. in 1969, they made over 1,300 technical innovations. the total value of industrial output in 1969 was 29 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution.

while building up the border areas, the reclaimers bear in mind chairman mao's great teaching "the people's liberation army is always a fighting force". they unite closely with the people of all nationalities in sinkiang in vigilantly guarding northwest china's frontier. with the steel will to defend the motherland even at the cost of their lives, they view, consider and do everything in the light of preparedness against war. thus they are prepared ideologically, organizationally and materially to fight against any war of aggression.

high in spirit and firm in determination, the p.l.a. reclaimers are resolved in the great 1970's to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and closely rally around the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they are determined to make new contributions to the people in building the border area and to fulfil faster and better the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the party.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Organization of Swiss Communists Greets Chinese Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

following is the full text of a message from the organization of swiss communists extending warm greetings to china on the successful launching of her first man-made satellite:

dear comrades,

we learnt with joy that the great people's republic of china had just launched her first satellite. in face of the policy of domination of u.s. imperialism and the betrayal by the bosses of the communist party of the soviet union and in face of the u.s.-soviet collusion, this achievement of the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party and its outstanding leader chairman mao tsetung is a great victory and a slap in the face to the international reaction.

in the context of the present revolutionary struggle in the world, the great success of the people's republic of china is a new encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of the world and a very great support to all marxist-leninists who are fighting implacably against imperialism and modern revisionism.

all the comrades of the organization of swiss communists extend their total solidarity and warm greetings to the chinese people and to the revolutionary workers and technicians who have realized this great success under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

in the name of the organization
of swiss communists
gilbert etienne
lausanne, april 28, 1970

Communist League (M-L) of Denmark Warmly Greets China's Success in Launching First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the central committee of the communist party of china have received a letter from the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark warmly greeting china on the successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads in full:

copenhagen, april 27, 1970

chairman mao tsetung

vice-chairman lin piao

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark warmly salutes china's new great successes in launching its first man-made earth satellite on april 24th, 1970.

this is a great blow against u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and a tremendous encouragement and support to all oppressed people and all people engaged in revolutionary struggle.

the launching of the chinese earth satellite is another proof of the great strength of people's china. it is a magnificent victory of the triumph of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution and a victorious fruit of the great call of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china: "unite to win still greater victories".

the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark heartily wishes the great chinese people under the wise leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its head and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader, new and still greater successes in the development of china's space technology, of the national defence, of the socialist construction to smash the aggressive designs of u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the militant unity of all revolutionary people exclamation

fraternal greetings,

the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark
the central committee

finn kejling
general secretary

Spanish CP (M-L) Greets China's Success in Launching Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the party's central committee have received a message from the executive committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist), which extends the warmest greetings to china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade mao tsetung

dear comrades:

we hope to extend to you in this message the warmest congratulations of our central committee and the whole of our party on the extraordinary success attained by the socialist science of your country in launching the first man-made satellite which was placed in orbit on last april 24.

great are the joy and enthusiasm which the news of the said launching has aroused not only in the ranks of our party but also among the masses of the spanish people who regard the great people's china as the strongest and more powerful fortress of world revolution and of the peoples' struggles against u.s. imperialism, reaction and soviet social-imperialism.

the launching of the man-made satellite by chinese scientists, technicians and workers is a great victory of the revolutionary line formulated and guided by your party and comrade mao tsetung for developing revolution and promoting production and science, a line which has emerged victorious out of the battles of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has been confirmed and reinforced at the ninth congress of the glorious communist party of china held last year.

in the meantime, the launching and putting into the earth orbit of china's man-made satellite deals a destructive blow to the policy of blackmail and monopoly pursued by u.s. imperialism as well as the soviet revisionist clique in the field of space science to back up their policy of aggression and world domination and of dividing the so-called spheres of influence of theirs.

in face of this new and magnificent victory of the great people's china, the red bastion of revolution, the spanish people, who are suffering and fighting under the yoke of the criminal fascist dictatorship of franco, lackey of u.s. imperialism, feel elated and encouraged to continue their struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the expulsion of the u.s. imperialists from our soil.

for us spanish marxist-leninists, who for more than five years have held aloft the banner of struggle of marxism-leninism, of mao tsetung thought against modern revisionism of our country headed by the renegades carrillo and ibarruri, have held aloft the banner of struggle for national independence, and are reconstructing the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist), this new victory of the chinese people is a reason for extraordinary happiness because we consider it a victory not only of your people and your party but also of all the

people and revolutionary forces throughout the world who are fighting against the same enemies.

moreover, this new progress made by people's china in space science and technology has strengthened the defence capabilities of your great country to oppose the policy of constant threats and provocations by the u.s. imperialists and soviet social-imperialists. this concerns vital interests of all the masses of people and revolutionary forces of the whole world who regard people's china as their firmest and most intransigent defender.

while the u.s. imperialists, the soviet social-imperialists and all reactionaries in the world are trembling before this new victory of china's revolutionary science, the people all over the world are rejoicing over and are enthusiastic about this new proof of the correctness of the revolutionary line of comrade mao tsetung and your party in developing and consolidating the revolution based upon the dictatorship of the proletariat and the incessant struggle against the vestiges of old society.

dear comrades, we whole-heartedly wish you new victories in building socialism and developing space science and technology under the correct leadership of your great leader, comrade mao tsetung, and your glorious and heroic party.

long live comrade mao tsetung, the lenin of our era exclamation

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live the heroic chinese people exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

executive committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist)

madrid, april 27, 1970

French Journal "L'Humanite Rouge" Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the communist party of china have received a letter from the steering and editing committee of the french journal "l'humanite rouge". the letter congratulates china most enthusiastically on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the text of the letter reads:

chairman mao,

vice-chairman lin piao,

central committee of the chinese communist party,

in the name of the steering and editing committee of "l'humanite rouge", we would like to express to you our most enthusiastic congratulations on your brilliant success in orbiting a man-made earth satellite.

henceforth, this historic victory achieved owing to mao tsetung thought has put an end to the dual hegemony of the american imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists not only on earth, but also in space. in this sense, the brilliant achievement of the people's republic of china constitutes a new, remarkable contribution to the forward march of the proletarian revolution of the world. it coincides, within a few days time, with the centenary of the birth of the great lenin as well as with the international day of struggle of the working people on may first, 1970.

subjected to intensifying repression by the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, which only reflects their aggravating feebleness, the marxist-leninists of "l'humanite rouge" greet this scientific achievement of china as a brilliant confirmation of the irreversible superiority of great mao tsetung thought -- leninism of our era.
several hours before peking released the news, factory worker comrade jean thiriot and student comrade bernard rey shouted in the face of their judges, before the court of security of the capitalist state: "long live red china and mao tsetung -- the lenin of our era exclamation may he live a long, long life exclamation"

in diffusing from space the revolutionary music of "tungfanghung (the east is red)", the chinese satellite resounds like a fraternal echo, proving the invincibility of mao tsetung thought and the indestructible friendship of the great chinese people with the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

greetings to our marxist-leninist satellite which has been offered to us just as to all revolutionaries of the world by our dear, very dear and very respected chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the chinese communist party exclamation

long live the great marxism exclamation

long live the great leninism exclamation

long live the ever-victorious and invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation

the steering and editing committee of
"l'humanite rouge"
max durand

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Greets China's Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party has received a message from the central committee of the communist party of malaya, which congratulates china most warmly on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the full text of the message reads:

central committee of the chinese communist party

the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

dear comrades:

on hearing the news that china has successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite, we, on behalf of all members of the communist party of malaya, all fighters of the national liberation army of malaya and the malayan people, most enthusiastically extend to you and, through you, to the 700 million chinese people our warmest congratulations.

the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a great victory of invincible mao tsetung thought and another tremendous achievement of the great proletarian-cultural revolution. it signifies a gigantic leap of socialist china in the field of science and technology and a new contribution to mankind made by the industrious and intelligent chinese people who, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are holding high the banner of unity and victory of the chinese communist party's ninth national congress.

this successful launching of china's satellite is the first great victory scored by the great chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world in their victorious march into the brilliant 1970's. this victory has given tremendous inspiration to the proletariat and oppressed people and nations in the world. it is a telling blow to u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction.

we most heartily wish the chinese people, who are holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, new and greater victories in the great 1970's under the wise leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

long live the great teacher of revolution chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation

central committee of the communist party of malaya

april 26, 1970

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Emigrants Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a letter from the marxist-leninist organization of greek political emigrants, warmly congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads in full as follows:

central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades

with indescribable jubilation we received the news on the successful launching by your country of her first man-made

earth satellite. this is a great victory of mao tsetung thought and a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is also a manifestation of the great development of your space science and technology and the capability of defence of your great country which is an impregnable anti-imperialist bulwark of proletarian revolution.

this outstanding event has driven imperialism and modern revisionism to despair and despondency in pushing their schemes of attacking any country, while at the same time enhanced confidence of the revolutionary people of the world in achieving independence and social liberation, encouraging and inspiring them to strive for new victories and to completely defeat the enemies of the people of various countries -- imperialism and modern revisionism.

on behalf of the greek marxist-leninist political emigrants and the greek people, we warmly greet you and wish you new successes in space science and technology.

marxist-leninist organization of
greek political emigrants

danilidis polidoros

april 27, 1970

Palestinian Fighters Warmly Hail Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

palestinian fighters warmly hail the brilliant achievement won by china in successfully launching her first man-made earth satellite.

abu lutuf, a responsible member of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) told hsinhua in amman that china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite "shows the great progress china has made in science and technology. china has already broken the nuclear monopoly of u.s. imperialism and revisionism and now smashes their space monopoly. this great achievement of china serves world peace. it also serves the people the world over who are fighting for their liberation and freedom because it is an encouragement to the struggle of all oppressed peoples."

a responsible member of the cairo office of the palestine liberation organization told hsinhua, "this great victory is achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. it inspires all the people throughout the world who are fighting bravely for liberation and freedom. the palestinian guerrillas and people are very glad to hear the good news which marks the evergrowing strength of china's defence. the palestinian people regard this great victory as a great support to the palestinian revolution. the only way out for the palestinian people is to march along the road of armed struggle to liberate their homeland."

a leading member of the cairo office of the palestine national liberation movement said to hsinhua, "the palestinian guerrillas and people consider every victory won by the chinese people as their own, because the chinese people are the most

reliable and best friend of the palestinian people. the chinese government and people always give firm support to the armed struggle of the palestinian revolution. thus this tremendous achievement made by the chinese people is another great support to the palestinian people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. encouraged by this victory of the chinese people, we palestinian people will surely intensify the attack on the enemy. we refuse any form of so-called 'peaceful solution', we will never lay down arms in our hands. fight until victory."

mohammed saeed, a leader of the palestine national liberation movement in syria said that people's china firmly and constantly supports the revolutionary struggle of the world people. china's success in launching her first man-made satellite has greatly inspired the revolutionary forces throughout the world. mao tsetung thought has illuminated the way of the chinese and world revolution. we shall intensify our armed struggle till we achieve final victory.

a representative of "al fateh" in yemen said that "by relying on her people and their own efforts, china can realize what it wants to."

a responsible member of the aden office of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine said, "china's successful launching of the man-made earth satellite has once again proved the infinite correctness and wisdom of mao tsetung thought. this is a victory of the application of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought in the scientific and technological fields." he said, "this great success achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung is a victory of the revolutionary people who are fighting against world imperialism and all reaction. it has greatly enhanced the morale of the world revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of imperialism and its lackeys."

a responsible member of the aden office of the people's front for the liberation of palestine told hsinhua: we proudly regard this achievement of the chinese people as our own. this achievement has dealt a heavy blow at imperialism and revisionism. on behalf of the people's front for the liberation of palestine, he extended his most sincere congratulations to the great leader chairman mao and the great chinese people on this victory.

many palestinian guerrillas in jordan warmly shook hands with visiting hsinhua correspondent, congratulating china on her first man-made earth satellite. a palestinian fighter osama said that china's success in launching her man-made earth satellite is a great victory of mao tsetung thought. it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, and a great encouragement to the struggling people the world over and the palestinian and arab people in particular who are fighting against the u.s. imperialist tool of aggression israel. another palestinian fighter saeed said that u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism are very afraid of the success for it is a telling blow to their policy of aggression. but we palestinian and arab people are very happy about it because it is an effective encouragement to our struggle. we are determined to carry our armed struggle through to the end.

on hearing the good news, a palestinian friend in syria shouted, "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the victory of the chinese revolution exclamation"

a palestinian teacher from the gaza strip told hsinhua in cairo that "when i heard this news, i was so happy that i shouted 'a long long life to chairman mao exclamation' this victory is indeed a great support to the revolutionary people of the whole world and the palestinian people in particular, and it deals a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism."

a palestinian youth in cairo said that china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite "greatly encourages the struggle of the world revolutionary people. all the people in the world are very happy, but imperialism, revisionism and the reaction are scared to death."

Socialist Youth League (M-L) of Norway Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the central committee of the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway heartily greeting china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades,

we have joyfully learnt that the first man-made earth satellite of the people's republic of china has entered the orbit round the earth. this is an event of historic significance in the world. the man-made earth satellite has manifested that the great revolutionary progress of the chinese people has turned the old china into an advanced country with highly developed production level. this is the result of the correct leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china that the chinese people have enjoyed. it has indicated that mao tsetung thought which has become the wealth of the broad masses through the great proletarian cultural revolution has been turned into a powerful material force in changing the world. it has also clearly shown to the whole world that socialism prevails over capitalism and mao tsetung thought prevails over revisionism. just when the highly developed capitalist countries in the west are heading for decline and retrogression, china, poor and backward in former times, is filled with vitality and has gained much progress. it is a revolutionary star of all the working people and oppressed peoples the world over who desire to rebel against imperialism, social-imperialism and capitalism because it proves that "it is right to rebel".

the successful launching of the man-made earth satellite has also demonstrated that the people's republic of china has mastered the most up-to-date missile defensive and that the chinese communist party and people have the ability to realize chairman mao's policy, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". it is a heavy blow to imperialism and social-imperialism which are preparing an aggressive war. it is a tremendous encouragement to all the working people and progressives of all countries when they have learnt that people's china has been armed politically and materially and is fully capable of beating off any offensive.

on behalf of the whole marxist-leninist movement in norway and the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist), we extend our heartfelt greetings to the communist party of china, to her great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao and to all the chinese people on their successful launching of the first man-made earth satellite of the people's republic of china.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the people's republic of china, the reliable bulwark of world revolution exclamation

imperialism and social-imperialism are bound to fail exclamation

the east wind prevails over the west wind exclamation

the central committee of the
socialist youth league
(marxist-leninist) of norway

paal steigan, chairman

april 26, 1970

oslo

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English : Peking, May 4, 1970)

statement of the government of the
people's republic of china

may 4, 1970

on april 30, 1970, u.s. president nixon, tearing off all masks of "peace", brazenly declared the sending of u.s. troops and south vietnamese mercenaries to make a massive invasion of cambodia and launched a barbarous war of aggression against the cambodian people. at the same time, on may 1 and 2, u.s. imperialism resumed bombing of quang binh and nghe an provinces of the democratic republic of viet nam. this is an extremely grave step taken by u.s. imperialism to further expand its war of aggression in indo-china. this fully proves that the reactionary coup d'etat staged on march 18 by the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique with the aim of illegally overthrowing the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk was entirely plotted and engineered by the nixon government.

on may 2, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued a solemn and just statement sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its towering crime of aggression against cambodia and solemnly calling on the valiant cambodian people to unite closely with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and strengthen to the maximum their common struggle against the u.s. aggressors in accordance with the resolutions of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

in condemnation of these new atrocious acts of aggression and war perpetrated by u.s. imperialism, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on may 2 and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the central committee of the laotian patriotic front on may 3 also issued strong statements.

the chinese government and people express their most resolute support to the statement of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and to the statements of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

the chinese government solemnly declares:

u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china are not only frantic provocations against the three indo-chinese peoples, but also frantic provocations against the chinese people, the southeast asian people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. following their great leader chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the 700 million chinese people pledge to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam in carrying to the end until complete victory the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chairman mao has long pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers." the three indo-chinese peoples, uniting together, daring to fight, persevering in protracted war, defying difficulties and advancing wave upon wave, will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

victory surely belongs to the three heroic indo-chinese peoples exclamation

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, on Behalf of Party and State, Warmly Congratulate Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth on Formation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

on behalf of our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and the chinese people's liberation army under the party's leadership, chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the chinese communist party central committee and premier of the state council, chen po-ta, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee, kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier, today warmly congratulated

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and samdech penn nouth, president of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. and other cambodian government members now in peking, on the formal establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. and handed them a message of greetings in which the chinese government expressed its formal recognition of the new royal government of national union. (full text of the message has been released separately.)

an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the two governments and the two peoples of china and cambodia prevailed all along on the occasion. premier chou en-lai and the other chinese leaders had very cordial and friendly talks with samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and others. samdech norodom sihanouk asked premier chou en-lai and the other chinese leaders to convey to chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao and to the government and people of china the deepest respect and gratitude of his own and of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.

present on the occasion were: mr. chan youran, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union; mr. dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs; mr. thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of economy and finance; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament; and mr. huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruct[illegible].

Chinese Government Formally Recognizes Royal Government of National Union Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English : Peking, May 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a letter to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, expressing, on behalf of the chinese government, formal recognition of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. the letter reads in full as follows:

peking, may 5, 1970

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea,

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea,

on the occasion of the formal establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warmest congratulations and highest respect to you and, through you, to the valiant cambodian people.

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea is established at a grave juncture when u.s. imperialism has brazenly invaded cambodia. it is born amidst the raging flames of the armed struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique -- waged by the cambodian people in response to the march 23 solemn call and five-point declaration of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. its establishment marks a new historical stage in the cambodian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the chinese government hereby solemnly declares: the chinese government formally recognizes the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea as the sole legal government of the cambodian people, formally severs all diplomatic relations already long severed with the lon nol-sirik matak rightist traitorous clique and will withdraw the chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from phnom penh.

the chinese government is deeply convinced that, under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people and the royal government of national union, uniting closely with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples as well as with all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world and persevering in armed struggle and protracted struggle, will surely win complete victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression.

u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique is bound to fall exclamation

the heroic cambodian people are sure to win victory exclamation

please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Sees Revolutionary Dance Drama "Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, saw the revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme "the red detachment of women" this evening.

with samdech norodom sihanouk this evening were: samdech penn nouth, private adviser to the head of state of cambodia and representative of the n.u.f.k., and madame penn nouth; prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom yuvanath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; lieutenant-general ngo hou, technical adviser to the head of state, and madame ngo hou; huot sambath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and representative of the n.u.f.k., and madame huot sambath; chan youran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and representative of the n.u.f.k.; general duong sam ol, inspector-general of the armed forces of the kingdom of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; thiounn mumm, representative of the n.u.f.k.; roeurng mach, representative of the n.u.f.k.; and other cambodian guests.

when premier chou en-lai accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests into the hall, they were greeted with a long standing ovation by all those present.

the excellent performance by the revolutionary artists of the china dance drama troupe won warm applause. at the end of the performance, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth and other cambodian guests accompanied by premier chou en-lai went onto the stage and warmly shook hands with the chinese artists and congratulated them on the success of their performance.

attending the performance were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry including tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and wang chen.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, has issued a statement to the press here. the full text of the statement follows:

statement of samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia
and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea

on april 30, 1970, mr. nixon, president of the u.s.a., announced in a speech to the american nation that he had ordered the armed forces of the united states and the mercenaries of south viet nam to invade my country, cambodia.

two days ago, i issued an appeal to the people the world over, including the american people, calling upon them to condemn this invasion, for which none of the reasons advanced by mr. nixon can be justified.

today, i would like once more to draw the attention of all the peoples and governments throughout the world to the absolutely unjustifiable character of the invasion and occupation of my country, cambodia, by more than 70,000 yankee troops and south vietnamese mercenaries belonging to various "arms" (infantry, armoured troops, artillery, helicopters, etc.) and to the ultra-criminal character of the intensive bombing by u.s. b-52's of many of our provinces, especially svay rieng and kompong cham.

the aggression from land and air launched by the u.s. imperialists with the tacit agreement of the fascist regime in their service, the usurper of the constitutional power at phnom penh, has, in the past few days, caused the death and the atrocious mutilation of hundreds of my compatriots, the vast majority of whom are peaceable peasants, including old people, women and children.

in his speech, mr. nixon tried to justify his criminal act with the "necessity" of "protecting the lives" of his soldiers fighting in south viet nam by cleaning out the so-called "vietcong and vietminh sanctuaries" installed in cambodia.

in reality, the criminal intervention in my country by mr. nixon's armed forces has no other aim than coming to the rescue of the lon nol-sirik matak gang which the u.s. central intelligence agency had helped to set up at phnom penh a regime of oppression of the khmer people and the vietnamese and chinese nationals residing in cambodia, peoples who are united with one another by ties of asian solidarity against imperialism.

in their intrusion into cambodia, the yankee troops and the mercenaries have met no other foreign army occupying my country than themselves.

according to the forecasts of the press of the "free world" itself, the khmer people fighting under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea would soon be able to isolate and then recapture phnom penh, the capital.

under the repeated demands of the "hawks" of the pentagon, nixon has decided to let his army openly take charge of oppressing the khmer people and colonizing their country in view of the "absolute incapacity" -- to use the expression of western observers -- of the lon nol mercenaries, armed and paid by the u.s. imperialists, to realize the latter's plan of turning cambodia into a u.s. colony and a base for aggression against the resistance of the south vietnamese people and the people of south laos.

nixon's television speech is a model of arrogance, cynicism, machiavellism and barbarism.

he can never succeed in deceiving his compatriots with his sham patriotic and base demagogic "explanations".

the american congressmen, intellectuals, youth, press and people have not only rejected with disgust these "explanations" but also denounced vehemently their president's dishonesty. they are clearly aware that their "chief executive" has deliberately violated the neutrality, territorial integrity, frontiers, independence and sovereignty of cambodia for which he has on many occasions proclaimed "urbi et orbi" respect and official recognition in the name of the u.s. government and people. in this regard, nixon cannot even find an excuse, as in the case of the u.s. armed intervention in south viet nam and then in laos, in the so-called appeal for help from the local government, because his valet lon nol, who dares not face the anger of the khmer people, has done his utmost to make people believe that he had neither demanded nor approved such an invasion and occupation.

the american congressmen, intellectuals, youth and people have spontaneously denounced the shameless lie of nixon, who has promised them "de-escalation" of the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china and withdrawal of the u.s. troops from our peninsula. they have also seen that in april, 1970, the lives of the yankee soldiers in south viet nam were in no greater "danger" than in the years and months preceding the u.s. invasion of our country.

as for us, khmers, we shall firmly bear in mind and, at the same time, call the attention of the people the world over to the confession which nixon has made involuntarily in his "speech" concerning the u.s. refusal to become "a second rate power". in other words, according to nixon and his pentagon, the united states would never agree to give up being an imperialist and neo-colonialist power. to decolonize such countries as thailand, south viet nam and south korea or to renounce the colonization of laos and cambodia means, in the eyes of nixon and the u.s. "hawks", that the united states would become "a second rate power" and that they would lose a war for the first time in their history (sic).

this is a nice piece of confession for it simply means that the power and grandeur of the united states is based on the aggression, conquest, colonization and maintenance of its domination over the countries and peoples susceptible to becoming their prey in the world.

but the peoples who are victims of u.s. neo-colonialist imperialism do not and will not agree to remain for ever a prey to nixon and his like.

so far as the khmer people in particular and the indo-chinese peoples in general are concerned, there is no question, and will never be any question, of bowing to or falling on their knees before the u.s. imperialist aggressor and murderer.

consequently, i request our valiant people and the heroic brother peoples of viet nam and laos to strengthen their militant solidarity and intensify to the maximum their struggle against the common enemy in conformity with the resolutions of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

i speak with absolute certainty that our three peoples, united in a single indo-chinese front of war against u.s. imperialism and its valets in phnom penh, saigon and vientiane, will deal heavier and heavier blows at them in the weeks and months to come and will eventually win complete victory over them, thus liberating completely our three indo-chinese countries from their intolerable, evil and bloody oppression.

finally i count on all the peoples worthy of the name and on all the governments not subservient to the imperialists to immediately break off diplomatic and other relations with the anti-popular, pro-imperialist lon nol-sirik matak clique of traitors who are responsible for the loss of the independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity of cambodia in the interests of the thieu-ky clique and its master, u.s. imperialism; to severely condemn this imperialism, its criminal invasion and colonization of cambodia; and to demand that the u.s. government withdraw immediately, unconditionally and totally all its troops, the units of all arms, and all the military "advisers" not of khmer nationality from the entire territory of cambodia.

it is unimaginable that the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples could be a menace to the lives of the american youth or the security of the united states half the globe away from indo-china.

cambodia, laos and viet nam have never for a moment, that is to say neither before nor after the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china, menaced or provoked the united states.

it is the united states alone which has deliberately violated these agreements and which, like a vulture falling on a defenceless prey, has decided brutally to attack our three countries and peoples.

this fact is known to the whole world. only the governments subservient to the united states pretend not to be aware of it.

the lives of mr. nixon's soldiers will no longer be in danger as soon as the said nixon decides (and the american people give him the full power to do so) to make his country respect the 1954 geneva agreements and, consequently, withdraws all the u.s. and "allied" forces from indo-china and lets the indo-chinese solve among themselves alone the problems existing within their respective countries.

i request all the peoples of the world and their governments to make president nixon understand this.

signed: norodom sihanouk

issued on may 2, 1970

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea, Holds Press Conference in Peking, Makes Public Political Program of the Front, Announces Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, gave a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents here today, at which he made public the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea and the list of the members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea; meanwhile he announced the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of

kampucnea and made public the proclamation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the list of the members of the royal government of national union.

at the press conference, samdech sihanouk made an important speech and answered the correspondents' questions.

Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, made public at a press conference here today a proclamation of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampucnea. the proclamation reads in full as follows:

proclamation of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea

in his solemn message to the khmer nation, dated march 23, 1970, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, announced the formation of a new royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.

today, following the extraordinary congress which brought together in peking the qualified representatives of different circles of khmer society, the new royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k., of which mr. penn nouth is the prime minister, is formed.

just as it was defined in the aforesaid message of the head of state, the essential mission of the new government is to faithfully and entirely execute the political programme of the n.u.f.k.:

1. unite all our people for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression by the american imperialists and overthrowing the dictatorship of their valets headed by lon nol-sirik matak.

2. after complete victory, build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

on this occasion, the new government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. reaffirms solemnly its qualification of the sole legal and legitimate government of the entire khmer nation excluding the fascist and racist reactionary regime of phnom penn.

on this score, it proclaims solemnly:

1. the condemnation by the khmer people of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique which has sabotaged and destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia for the benefit of american imperialism whose troops, supported by those of saigon, have invaded and occupied on a large scale the national territory, in defiance of all the international laws, in order to repress our people.

2. that the foreign policy of cambodia is and will remain that of national independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, of solidarity and friendship with all the peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments.

in this spirit, the new royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. proclaims its absolute respect for all the international treaties, accords and conventions which cambodia has signed before the date of march 18, 1970.

considering moreover that the cambodian people are in the struggle for the recovery of its sacred rights of independence and national sovereignty, against oppression by the american imperialists and their lackeys of phnom penh, and that this struggle is common to all the indo-chinese peoples, victims of american imperialism,

and confident of the correctness of the struggle being waged at present against the open aggression and the massive armed forces of the american imperialists, and of final victory, the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. is certain of the encouragement, militant sympathy and fraternal support, as from today, on the part of all the peoples and governments in the world who upnold independence, peace and justice.

this encouragement, sympathy and support would find expression in the recognition of our government as the sole legal and legitimate government of cambodia by more and more friendly peoples and governments.

for their part, the khmer people, under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. and its chairman samdech norodom sihanouk, are ready to make all sacrifices for achieving final victory over the american imperialists and their lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, for the present struggle determines the liberty and dignity of our future generations and it is fundamental for the independence, liberty and progress of the indo-chinese peoples and the peoples of the world.

long live the n.u.f.k. exclamation

long live samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.k. exclamation

the khmer people will win exclamation

may 4, 1970

Composition of Royal Government of National Union under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the composition of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea:

-- prime minister:	mr. penn nouth
-- minister of foreign affairs:	mr. sarin chhak
-- minister charged with special missions:	mr. chau seng
-- minister of popular education and youth:	mr. chan youran
-- minister of public health, religious and social affairs:	mr. dr. ngo hou
-- minister of economy and finance:	mr. thiounn mumm
-- minister of national defence:	mr. khieu samphan
-- minister of military equipment and armament:	major general duong sam ol
-- minister of information and propaganda:	mr. hu nim
-- minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction:	mr. huot sambath
-- minister of interior, communal reforms and cooperatives:	mr. hou yuon
-- minister of justice and judicial reforms:	mr. chea san

List of Members of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the list of the members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea:

mr. penn nouth	chairman
mr. chau seng	member
general duong sam ol	member
mr. chan youran	member

mr. chea san	member
mr. hou yuon	member
mr. hu nim	member
mr. huot sambath	member
mr. khieu samphan	member
mr. sarin chhak	member
mr. thiounn mumm	member

Political Program of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

following is the full text of the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea made public by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, at a press conference here today:

political programme
of the national united front of kampuchea (nufk)

the cambodian people established an organized society more than 2,000 years ago, and the light of the angkor civilization shone throughout southeast asia for many centuries, making an appreciable contribution to world civilization.

during that period, cambodian society honoured moral and intellectual values, cultivated traditions of struggle and the sense of honour and of dignity and looked upon state power as a mission to serve the people and placed the general interest in priority over the interests of the individual. the happiness and well-being of the people were the aim of all state power. the evidences of this civilization, the marks of a popular conception of state responsibilities and the refinement of philosophy are perceptible everywhere, on the bas-reliefs of historical monuments, in inscriptions, on gravestones, on the remains of hospitals, barrages, causeways, bridges, etc. .. and in all the details of the habits and customs in the life of our people.

as with other peoples, through the centuries the cambodian people passed in the course of their historical development crises, accidents and misfortunes as well as periods of prosperity, victorious struggles and splendour. during the past century, just as the other peoples on the indo-china peninsula, the cambodian people suffered from the rule of french colonialism. but loyal to their long tradition of struggle and inspired by the heritage of angkor splendour, the cambodian people never ceased, even during the darkest moments of their history, to carry on a stubborn fight against colonialist occupation and to undergo supreme sacrifices in order to safeguard their national independence. our history is filled with glorious pages and the lineage of our ancestors is rich in heroes. that is why, guided by the noble traditions of their ancestors and inspired by their rich national heritage, the entire cambodian people, united as one in a heroic struggle against the french colonialists who were already supported

by the american interventionists, finally won complete national independence recognized and guaranteed by the geneva agreements of 1954.

since then, the cambodian people, in conformity with their temperament and profound aspirations, chose a policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and adopted the five principles of peaceful coexistence of bandung of 1955 in international relations. but experience has shown that the american imperialists are the most dangerous, the most implacable and the most treacherous enemy of our people and our policy. as a matter of fact, they fomented a number of plots, of which the most important were that in 1959 with the participation of the cambodian general dap chuon, sam sary and a member of the embassy of the united states of america in phnom-penh, which was followed by the sending of a time-bomb to the royal palace, that in 1963 organized by songsak, a banker and an agent of the cia with the complicity of sirik matak aimed at sabotaging our economy and our policy. during the past ten years, the armed forces of the saigon government serving the united states and often supported by american troops and planes have been openly and on an intensive scale committing aggression against our frontier villages and inhabitants, causing major losses of property and the death of hundreds of our compatriots, the greater part of whom are defenseless civilians, men, women and children. but seeing the political maturity of the khmer people who were able to defeat all the plots and acts of aggression, the agents of the american imperialists and their flunkeys consisting of a group of traitors headed by lon nol and sirik matak, manoeuvred to undermine openly the nationalized sector of our economy and increased arrests, arbitary detentions and assassinations of patriots and stepped up vilifications and distortions of the truth against honest intellectuals, monks, partisan elements standing firmly for neutrality and progressive patriots, and excluded them from serving the state. the culmination of this plot was the military coup d'etat of march 18, 1970 which permitted the american imperialists to install in phnom-penh a fascist and racist regime headed by the traitors lon nol-sirik matak. and the fact is, one month after that event, the entire world has come to know that the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of our country is dead and that the traitors lon nol-sirik matak are more and more openly associating themselves with the other flunkeys of the american imperialists in indo-china and in asia in order to impose on the cambodian people a fascist and racist dictatorship. the whole world also knows that cambodia has become a new "viet nam" where the american forces are openly and savagely intervening in order to suppress our people.

responding to the historic call of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, the cambodian people of one mind have conducted with enthusiasm and ardour political, armed and other forms of struggles both at home and abroad, in the capital, urban centers and in the countryside, including the most remote places, shaking the morale and the already precarious authority of the traitors in the country. the aim of the present political programme of nufk is to realize the broadest national union for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression of the american imperialists, overthrowing the dictatorship of their flunkeys headed by lon nol-sirik matak and for defending the national independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country within her present frontiers and for building a free and democratic regime of the people progressing towards the construction of a prosperous cambodia conforming to the profound aspirations of our people.

part one

unite the entire people for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression of the american imperialists and overthrowing the dictatorship of their flunkeys headed by lon nol-sirik matak and for building an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

during the last fifteen years, the khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia, they have defeated all the manoeuvres of encirclement, provocation, subversion and aggression by the american imperialists and thus have frustrated their plans of aggression aimed at establishing a system of military bases from south viet nam to thailand, including laos and cambodia and transforming our country into a new-type colony. the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970 engineered by the american imperialists brutally destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of our country. that is why, responding to the historic call made by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970, the khmer people, deeply adhering to these ideas and to their traditions, rose en masse to carry out political, armed and all other forms of struggles against the american imperialists, their satellites and particularly those of south viet nam and their cambodian flunkeys headed by lon nol-sirik matak. in these circumstances, desiring to develop the five-point declaration of samdech, the head of state, the nufk proposes the following tasks:

-- unite and mobilize all social classes and strata, all political parties, all professional or religious organizations, all patriotic personages either at home or abroad, irrespective of their political opinion, sex and religious belief, so as to safeguard cambodia's national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present frontier, oppose american imperialist schemes and aggression, and overthrow the fascist and racist dictatorship of the american imperialists' flunkeys headed by lon nol-sirik matak.

-- welcome as brothers the masses of the people, and all functionaries, policemen, officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the armed forces of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, intellectuals, students and other personages, who have decided to join the nufk. those people who for various reasons cannot as yet join the nufk but oppose the american imperialists and their flunkeys can coordinate their efforts with those of the nufk, and they will also be welcomed with understanding by the nufk.

-- as the american aggression against cambodia is a component of the plan for the expansion of the war which the american imperialists are losing in south viet nam and laos, the nufk coordinates its struggle with that of the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos on the principle that the liberation and defence of each country are the affairs of its own people and the principle that the mutual support among the three peoples must be based on mutual respect and the legitimate aspirations of each people concerned.

-- create and strengthen the national liberation army (nla) comprising guerrilla units, partisans, those elements in the royal khmer army who refuse to submit to the dictatorship of lon nol-sirik matak, flunkeys of the american imperialists, and those elements in the mercenary troops of the traitors lon nol and sirik matak who will decide in the future to join the ranks of the nla.

-- the mission of the nla is to destroy to the maximum the enemy armed forces and to defend and expand the liberated areas, the solid rear for our struggle. in the course of struggle, the nla must develop the spirit of patriotism, raise its political level and foster utter devotion to the cause of the people.

-- those army units now serving the reactionary regime, which for various reasons cannot join the nla at present but which are struggling against the american imperialists, can coordinate their actions with those of the nla in striking at the american imperialists and their flunkeys.

-- severely punish the reactionaries guilty of crimes against the people, but show leniency to those criminals who have sincerely repented.

-- the wounded and the prisoners of war will be looked after and treated humanely.

part two

build a democratic and prosperous cambodia

the cambodian people are unanimously determined to liberate the country from the dictatorship of lon nol-sirik matak, valets of the american imperialists, and from all other forms of american imperialist domination.

the camoodian society, which will be established in the liberated areas and then in the whole country, will be rid of all defects impeding its rapid and full bloom: elimination of depraving customs, corruption, all sorts of profiteering, smuggling and means of inhuman exploitation of the people. the nufk declares that "power is, and will always be, in the hands of the progressive, industrious and genuine working people who will ensure our motherland a bright future on the basis of social justice, equality and fraternity among all the khmers" (solemn declaration of samdech, head of state, on march 23, 1970). the people are the source of all power.

the democratization of the cambodian society is being carried out in the liberated areas at present and will be carried out in the whole country later in the following ways:

-- guarantee to all cambodians, except traitors known to the country, the freedom of vote, the freedom of standing for election, the freedom of speech, the press, opinion, association, demonstration, residence, travel at home and going aoroad, etc... safeguard the inviolability of the person, property, wealth and privacy of correspondence.

-- guarantee effective equality to both sexes, strive to wipe out backward traditions discriminating against women. encourage by all means the cultural and professional development of women to enable them fully to participate in the common struggle. give primary importance to training and educating women cadres at all levels in the national life. abolish polygamy.

-- buddhism is and will remain to be the state religion. but the nufk recognizes and guarantees the freedom of all other religions and beliefs: islamism, brahmanism, the belief of the khmers-loeur, catholicism, protestantism, caodaism etc... the places of worship are protected.

-- look after with greatest solicitude the needs of our war invalids and the families of our fighters who gave their lives for the country, and reserve privileged treatment for them.

-- ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals who respect our laws and customs, the independence and sovereignty of cambodia.

-- see to it that the legitimate rights and interests of the minority nationalities and cambodian nationals living abroad are respected.

the nufk is devoted to building up and developing an independent national economy by relying principally on the resources and productive forces of cambodia.

this economic policy finds concrete expression in:

-- freeing the national economy from persons who engage in profiteering, smuggling, blackmarketing and inhuman exploitation of the people.

-- protecting and guaranteeing the rights of ownership of land and property in accordance with the laws of the state.

confiscating the land and property of traitors who are active accomplices in the pay of the american imperialists and who have committed crimes against the people. the land and property seized will be distributed among the needy peasants.

-- guaranteeing to the peasants the right of ownership of the land they cultivate. establishing a fair system on land rent and rates of interest on loans.

-- helping the peasants resolve the agrarian problem through a fair solution of unreasonable debts.

-- helping the peasants increase production and labour productivity. protecting and developing cooperation and the good customs of mutual aid in the countryside.

-- ensuring the conditions of safe and rational exploitation, the marketing and economical transportation of products.

-- encouraging the formation of trade unions. guaranteeing security of employment and reasonable remuneration to the labouring classes. improving working conditions. ensuring a system of social insurance.

-- developing the industrialization of the country and carrying out a rational industrial policy so that production will meet the principal needs of the people to the maximum. studying adequate measures for the elimination of faults in the administration of state or joint enterprises.

-- encouraging the national bourgeoisie to run well and set up enterprises beneficial to the people in conformity with the laws concerning wage-earners. ensuring rational and uninterrupted sale of manufactured goods.

-- helping the handicraftsmen raise labour productivity and diversify their products and ensuring the sale of their products on the best conditions.

-- developing communication lines and the means of transportation.

-- safeguarding the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; providing employment for "those without occupation" and the unemployed in accordance with their ability and helping them develop further their ability to serve the motherland.

-- maintaining the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade.

-- with regard to foreign trade, encouraging and developing export, limiting imports to equipment and products necessary to the national economy. protecting national products from foreign competition.

-- safeguarding the purchasing power of the riel and paying attention to improving the public finance. alongside with the democratization and the realization of the above-mentioned economic policies, the nufk pays attention to the training of persons capable of correctly applying these objectives. the policy of the nufk concerning education and culture is based on the following points:

-- develop the good traditions of the angkor civilization handed down to us till now. build a national culture on the basis of patriotism and love for the fruits of labour and love for art. protect historical relics and monuments.

-- khmerize gradually the curricula for the different stages of education, including higher education.

-- adopt the national language as the sole official language in the public services.

-- adapt the educational programmes and methods to the needs of the country.

-- encourage and assist scientific research and experimentation and encourage the efforts of those who wish to deepen their studies.

-- promote the research in our national history which is often distorted by foreign authors, and include our national history in the educational programmes.

-- ensure continuous education through regular supplementary training or practical training.

-- develop pre-school education: nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school classes.

-- ensure free education and provide scholarships for the needy children and youth.

-- ensure and support an extensive political, civic and cultural education among the people and the youth. help every citizen realize his duties to himself, to society and to the people. instil actively the ideas of public interests and love for service to the community and of making himself useful to the people. this political, civic and cultural education should be carried out at all levels, in the ministries, public services and administrations, factories, shops, cooperatives, in the capital, provinces, districts, villages and families. develop the ideas of morality, honour, national dignity, patriotism, mutual aid, usefulness of collective labour, the sense and nobleness of rendering sacrifices for the people's cause, the spirit of working conscientiously and practising economy, and the respect for public property.

part three

foreign policy

the foreign policy of the nufk is one of national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment, solidarity and friendship with all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments. the nufk maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the spirit of the charter of the united nations irrespective of their political system and ideology. it will not participate in any military alliance, nor does it allow any foreign country to set up military bases or station troops and military personnel on the territory of cambodia for the purpose of aggression against other countries. the nufk does not accept the protection of any country or of any military alliance. in the common struggle against american imperialism, the nufk pursues a policy of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation with laos and viet nam according to the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affair of her own people and that the three peoples pledge to do their best to support one another according to the desire of the interested country on the basis of mutual respect. in addition, cambodia is ready to make concerted efforts with laos and viet nam to make indo-china genuinely a zone of independence, peace and progress, where each nation preserves its integral sovereignty with the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world, including the american people.

the nufk expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and warlike american imperialists, against old and new colonialism in all its forms; it expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america for independence and freedom, the struggle of the chinese people for the recovery of taiwan, an integral part of the people's republic of china, the struggle of the korean people against the american imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the southern part of their country and the reunification of korea, the struggle of the arab people, the palestinian people in particular, for their fundamental national rights against the israeli aggressors in the pay of the american imperialists, the struggle of the american people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and their genuine interests, etc...

the khmer people, under the leadership of the nufk, is prepared to make all sacrifices to win final victory over the american imperialists and their lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, for the present struggle is decisive to the freedom and dignity of our future generations and is essential to the independence, freedom and progress of the peoples of indo-china and the rest of the world.

in this spirit, the nufk pays warm tribute to the political organizations, the various religious and cultural organizations, patriots and progressives who have approved or will approve the five-point declaration of samdech, head of state, dated march 23, 1970, and who have joined or will join the organizations of the nufk or remain outside these organizations to fight against the aggression of the american imperialists and their local flunkeys.

for its part the nufk strengthens and unfolds political activities with a view to raising the patriotic level and the determination of the khmer people in the current struggle for national salvation. our whole people will certainly rise like one man to march gloriously towards final victory over the american aggressors and the lon nol-sirik matak clique in their pay.

the nufk will certainly prove itself worthy of the confidence and sympathy of all the khmer patriots and their foreign friends in the world

long live the nufk exclamation

long live independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia exclamation

adopted unanimously by the congress held in peking on sunday, may 3, 1970.

members of the bureau,
thiounn mumm
chan youran
hak seang layny

chairman of the session
penn nouth

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Issues Statement Sternly Condemning US Imperialism for Expanding Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement yesterday, sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for the expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china, according to "khaosan pathet lao". the statement reads in full as follows:

on april 30, 1970, u.s. president nixon brazenly declared that u.s. troops in south viet nam had been ordered to attack cambodia. earlier, on april 29, a big force of over ten thousand u.s. and south viet nam puppet troops assisted by armour and the air force made a deep thrust into cambodian territory.

it is clear that this is an overt act of aggression taken by the u.s. against cambodia, grossly trampling upon the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia, and in complete violation of the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china and all international laws. by recklessly expanding its aggressive war to cambodia, the u.s. has taken a new and extremely dangerous step of war escalation, seriously threatening peace in southeast asia and the world. the u.s. war escalation and extension in indo-china is a new and very insolent challenge to the asian peoples, to the peace- and justice-loving people in the world including the american people who are struggling against the nixon administration's warlike and aggressive policy and for the withdrawal of the u.s. expeditionary army.

since the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china, together with the intensified u.s. intervention and aggression in laos and viet nam, the united states has constantly undermined the independence and neutrality of cambodia under

various forms, including blockade, provocation and coup d'etat. on march 18, 1970, the united states wirepulled the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique in staging a coup d'etat against cambodian head of state norodom sihanouk, and against the khmer people, establishing a fascist and dictatorial regime and paving the way for the united states to intrude into cambodia openly. the fact that the united states has overtly sent its troops for aggression against cambodia this time is aimed at materializing its long nurtured scheme to turn that country into a new colony and military base of the united states, getting itself out of its losing position in south viet nam and laos in the immediate future, and lending a hand to the lon nol-sirik matak clique now facing strong opposition from the khmer people.

in order to justify the dispatch of u.s. troops for open aggression in cambodia, to deceive public opinion in the world and soothe public opinion in the united states, president nixon has resorted to a roundabout and perfidious contention, alleging that u.s. troops' march into cambodia is designed to "protect" the american troops in south viet nam, to guarantee the success of the u.s. withdrawal and the end of the war. u.s. president nixon bluntly said that the united states is attacking cambodia "not for the purpose of expanding the war into cambodia" and "these actions are in no way directed at the security and interests of any nation", while claiming that the democratic republic of viet nam is the "aggressor".

these are contradictory and absurd contentions. but the shopworn "thief crying 'stop thief'" trick resorted to by the nixon administration could deceive nobody.

as a matter of fact the united states is intensifying and prolonging its aggressive war in south viet nam through the so-called "vietnamization of the war" plan, striving to escalate its "special war" in laos to an unprecedented degree of fierceness, and expanding the war to the whole indo-chinese peninsula by openly sending its troops for aggression against cambodia in the hope of winning a military victory and occupying the indo-chinese countries permanently.

the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front energetically denounce and severely condemn the united states for dispatching troops to invade cambodia, grossly trampling upon the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of cambodia. they resolutely demand that the united states stop at once its aggressive acts, immediately withdraw all u.s. troops and saigon puppet troops from cambodia's territory. should the nixon administration recklessly escalate and widen the war in indo-china, it would have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its acts.

the laotian people resolutely support the khmer people's just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the dictatorial, reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique, and for genuine independence, peace and neutrality, a struggle which is in accordance with the correct line charted by the national united front of kampuchea headed by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

implementing the historic joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the laotian people are resolved to enhance solidarity and stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal khmer and vietnamese peoples, persist in and push ahead their struggle, so as to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and win

complete victory for the fatherland, thus doing a worthy share in the safeguarding of peace in indo-china and southeast asia.

the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front earnestly call on the people and governments of the socialist countries, the asian and african people, the american people, and the peace-and justice-loving people of the world to severely condemn the open u.s. aggression against cambodia and its war escalation and expansion in the whole of indo-china, and to give by every possible means their vigorous support to the just struggle of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples, for peace and national independence of the three indo-chinese countries.

US

20,000 American Students Demonstrate against Fascist Persecution, against Expansion of War of Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

20,000 american students staged impressive demonstrations in new haven, connecticut, on may 1 and 2 strongly denouncing the reactionary u.s. ruling circles for their fascist persecution of black panther leaders and demanding that the u.s. government immediately release all political prisoners, according to reports reaching here. they also strongly demanded withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from viet nam, laos, cambodia and other southeast asian areas.

the demonstrations were held after the u.s. ruling circles announced new "trial" in new haven court of bobby seale and other black panther leaders who were arrested unjustifiably in 1968. to protest against this fascist persecution by the reactionary authorities, more than a half of the students of yale university in new haven went on strike last week and decided to start massive protest demonstrations on may 1. many students, most of them white, joined the struggle. university and high school students in new york and boston also rushed to new haven to take part in the demonstrations.

in face of the students' demonstrations, the panic-stricken u.s. ruling authorities mobilized 1,500 local police and "national guardsmen", and placed on the alert 3,000 air-borne troops and 1,000 marines supported by large amount of arms and equipment. it was reported that the new haven city of 150,000 looked like a barrack.

nevertheless, the heroic american youths were dauntless. for two days in succession, they staged powerful demonstrations. several hundred students broke through the guard by the reactionary police and troops and stormed to the local court house to raise their strong protest. thousands upon thousands of students fought against the repressive police and troops with stones, bricks and bottles.

at the end of the protest demonstrations, the demonstrating students called on the students throughout the country to stage a general strike on may 5, to protest against the political persecution by the reactionary government, to demand the release of all political prisoners and an end to activities of the "r.o.t.c. (reserve officers training corps)" and to military research items in universities, and at the same time, to oppose strongly the u.s. government's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china.

American Students Continue Demonstrations against US Aggression on Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1970)

university students in many places of the united states continued to demonstrate on may 1 and 2 in strong protest against nixon's flagrant dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and the further expansion of the u.s. aggressive war in indo-china, according to reports from washington.

in kent city, ohio state, some 1,000 students held a protest rally in ohio state university on the evening of may 2, following the student demonstrations at noon and night on may day in the city. a portion of the rally participants angrily stormed the building of the army "reserve officers training corps" in the university and burned its office building and the ammunition kept there.

in seattle, washington state, several hundred students and other people demonstrated in the downtown area on the same day in protest against the extension of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression. the demonstrators shouted: "the n.l.f. (the south viet nam national front for liberation) is going to win exclamation" the crowd trooped on to the local office of the boeing aircraft company and staged a strong protest against this monopoly arms producer. on the same day, 1,000 students of the university of washington called a protest rally and a number of them raided an air force "reserve officers training corps" building.

similar protest demonstrations were held also on may 2 by students and other people in washington, iowa, carbondale of illinois, brunswick of new jersey and cleveland of ohio. at rutgers university in new jersey, hundreds of students decided to stay away from classes in protest against the nixon administration's reactionary policy of extending the war of aggression in indo-china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 14, 1970 No. 4656

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in Shanghai Municipality Adopt Various Measures To Help the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Various Localities To Do a Good Job in the Work of Re-educating Youths Who Had Gone Up the Mountains and Down the Countryside

(NCNA Shanghai, May 5, 1970)

Shanghai has sent several hundred thousand educated youth as well as 1,600 "revolutionary cadres" to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants during the past year. Many of these youths are said to have changed their views and joined the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.--SCMP Ed.

In order to do a better job in implementing Chairman Mao's great instructions "Intellectual youths should go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," revolutionary committees at various levels in Shanghai municipality have actively adopted various measures to seize the initiative to help and cooperate with the revolutionary committees and poor and lower-middle peasants in areas where intellectual youths have settled to do a good job in the work of re-educating the intellectual youths. Good results have been achieved.

During the past year or so the municipality of Shanghai mobilized and organized more than 1,600 revolutionary cadres to go to the countryside with the several hundred thousand intellectual youths who were organized to go up the mountains and down the countryside, so as to combine the work of sending cadres to lower levels for manual labor and the work of sending intellectual youths up the mountains and down the countryside.

Many of these cadres are old cadres promoted during the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation and 75 percent of them are Communist Party members. They have experience in class struggle and production struggle, and at the same time are comparatively familiar with the characteristics of the intellectual youths from Shanghai. Local poor and lower-middle peasants consider them staff officers in conducting re-education for the intellectual youths and invite them to work in groups for the re-education of the youths in the hsien, commune and production brigades.

These revolutionary cadres themselves also actively receive re-education from the local poor and lower-middle peasants and humbly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to set good examples for the intellectual youths. They help the youths to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, convene discussion and application meetings and study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner.

The cadres also regularly hold heart-to-heart talks with the intellectual youths so as to help them heighten their political and ideological levels. As they labor together with the intellectual youths, they discuss with local poor and lower-middle peasants plans for building up the countryside and the border areas so as to cultivate in the youths far-sighted ideas, establish in them the will to take root and make revolution in the countryside all their lives, and make them learn the poor and lower-middle peasants' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

In the meantime, the cadres also actively help the intellectual youths to make arrangements for their livelihood. This promotes the ideological revolutionization of the cadres themselves as well as pushes forward the ideological revolutionization of the intellectual youths.

The Shanghai municipality has also dispatched to the countryside study and comfort groups comprising mainly cadres but also workers and teachers to help areas where intellectual youths have settled to step up the work of settling and re-educating them. Since April last year the revolutionary committee of Shanghai municipality has sent short-term and long-term study and comfort groups and teams to places in the countryside where intellectual youths from Shanghai have settled.

Upon arrival at their destinations they crossed mountains and streams to go to every place where intellectual youths from Shanghai settled, no matter how scattered they were, to investigate the situation of their re-education and bring them the concern and hopes of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the working class and revolutionary masses in Shanghai so as to encourage the intellectual youths who had gone up the mountains and down the countryside.

Long-term study and comfort groups in Yunnan, Kweichow, Kirin and Anhwei, etc., penetrated deep into the production teams to make investigations and sum up advanced experience in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must grasp the models well." Upon arrival at the Second Kuan-ch'uan production team, T'aoyuan commune, Yenchi hsien, Kirin Province, the

intellectual youths gave prominence to proletarian politics everywhere and played a great role in the three great revolutionary movements. Thus the study and comfort group from Shanghai summed up and popularized their experience together with the local revolutionary committee and stirred up an upsurge throughout the hsien in "Learning from Kuanch'uan and emulating Kuanch'uan" which effectively pushed forward the work of re-education of the intellectual youths by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the ideological revolutionization of the intellectual youths.

Related departments in the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee have also compiled into pamphlets the advanced models and other related information about the receiving of re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants by intellectual youths from Shanghai, and sent the pamphlets to intellectual youths who have settled in other areas. In the meantime, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee has also urged the parents to write letters to teach and encourage their children to take root in the countryside and become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In view of the fact that Shanghai youths were brought up in urban areas from an early age and had few contacts with rural life, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee organized them to study in suburban people's communes before they went up the mountains and down the countryside so that the poor and lower-middle peasants could give them class education, organize them to take part in collective productive manual labor, learn agricultural knowledge, familiarize them with rural life, and cultivate in them the ability to live independently in the countryside. In the meantime, departments related were also organized to help the intellectual youths to learn new acupuncture, rural broadcasting, electrical knowledge, hair-cutting, carpentry, etc., so that these intellectual youths could serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better when they go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and take part in productive labor. Very great achievements were also scored in this work and the poor and lower-middle peasants highly welcomed it.

Under the education and concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary committees at various levels in the Shanghai municipality, the broad masses of intellectual youths from Shanghai who went up to the mountains and down the countryside have remarkably heightened their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. With their ideological feelings changed greatly, large numbers of active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged. Many excellent intellectual youths have even joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Young Communist League gloriously after passing the crucial test of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. In the broad expanse of the countryside their wisdom and intelligence is fully developed and the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praise them as propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters against the enemy, shock troopers in production and construction, and servants of the people.

* * *

INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Resolutely Shatter US Imperialism's New War Provocation

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editorial -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1970)

US imperialism has gone into war in Cambodia.

On April 30 Nixon announced that US troops of aggression and its South Vietnamese puppet troops have invaded Cambodia on a large scale and launched a barbarous war of aggression against Cambodia. Later aerial bombing of the People's Republic of Vietnam was resumed. This is an extremely grave step taken by US imperialism in its further expansion of the war of aggression against Indochina, another inexcusable crime committed by the Nixon Administration against the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the entire Indochina, and also a frenzied provocation against the Chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

US imperialism's behavior from the time of its defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam and Laos through its engineering of the reactionary coup by the Cambodian rightist clique and the present entry into war in Cambodia has been like a losing gambler staking all on a single throw. At first the Nixon Administration hoped that the reactionary coup staged by its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak rightist clique was sufficient to control Cambodia, smother the Vietnamese people's anti-US patriotic war and realize its fanatic plans for usurping Indochina. But reality did not turn out that way. Although the master's thinking was wishful indeed, the slaves could not live up to his expectation: The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak rightist clique was repeatedly and badly defeated by the patriotic armed forces of the Cambodian people who have now put many areas in various eastern provinces of Cambodia under their control. The purpose of US imperialism's sending troops to Cambodia is to try to prop up the regime of the rightist clique which it has fostered in Cambodia so as to realize its vicious plan of annexing the entire Indochina.

The behavior of US imperialism in Indochina once again shows us that Nixon's clamor about "settlement of the Vietnam question through negotiation," "guarantee and respect the peace and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos," etc., is all nonsense designed to deceive people. When US imperialism speaks its flowery words, it already has its butcher's knife in its hand. The Indochinese people have learned more than once from their bloody lessons that US imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the Indochinese people and that the only way for the Indochinese people to obtain their true independence and liberation is to drive US imperialism out of Indochina.

The Nixon Administration's sending of US troops of aggression into Cambodia does not show its strength in the least; on the contrary it only demonstrates that it has come to a blind alley and is struggling for

its life and that the so-called "Nixon Doctrine" upon which Nixon relies to save its life has gone bankrupt shamefully.

People still remember that faced with the bad defeat suffered by the 500,000 US troops of aggression in Vietnam after he took office, Nixon took great pains to cook up a so-called "New Asian Policy" in an attempt to employ the vicious means of "using Asians to fight Asian wars" to save US imperialism's defeat in its aggression against Vietnam and Asia. Nixon was trying very hard to sell his so-called "negotiation for peace" and "withdrawal from Vietnam" etc., but the "Nixon Doctrine" is no panacea.

Developments of the Cambodian situation demonstrated that the Cambodian rightist clique is but a useless lackey. US imperialist policy of aggression was strongly hit back by the Indochinese people. So, like a cornered dog desperately jumping over the wall, Nixon sent troops to Cambodia and embarked upon the old road of US imperialism's defeat in Vietnam. When the master was defeated he thought of relying upon his slave. But the slave is even more useless, therefore the master still has to do it himself. This fully demonstrates that US imperialism has reached a dead end from which there is no way out. But "US imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." Whether it is the master or the slave, no one can save US imperialism from its defeated aggression.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "US imperialism has stretched its hands too far. Every time it starts aggression against another area, it puts a new noose around its own neck." US imperialism was defeated badly enough in its aggression against Vietnam and Laos. But now it again extends its evil claws of aggression into Cambodia. This only amounts to another new noose around its own neck. Nixon's criminal expansion of his war of aggression against Indochina can only accelerate US imperialism's thorough defeat in this area.

At present the situation of the anti-US patriotic struggle of those three peoples of Indochina is extremely favorable. They have united themselves even more closely. They are stepping up their struggle to realize the solemn call of the summit conference of the Indochinese people and they are determined to carry through to the end the struggle against their common enemy US aggressors and its lackeys. Those three Indochinese nations are our close neighbors. The people of those three fraternal Indochinese nations, you can rest assured that in your common struggle against US imperialism the 700 million Chinese people armed by Mao Tse-tung's thought will side with you forever and support your anti-US patriotic war with all their strength until you win your final victory.

* * *

STEEL

China Scores Great Results in Iron and Steel Industry

(China News Service, Peking, April 19, 1970)

> In addition to the big steel complexes at Anshan, Paotow and Wuchang, China has also built a large number of medium- and small-size iron and steel works in other parts of the country. The one in Yent'ai, for example, is capable of producing 100,000 tons of ore, 10,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of steel, and 20,000 tons of rolled steel a year.--SCMP Ed.

China's iron and steel industry has scored brilliant results after implementing great leader Chairman Mao's great directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." In 1949 when the country was liberated, steel output was only 158,000 tons. Now, our country has begun to establish an independent, complete and relatively advanced system of iron and steel industry. She has not only a number of modernized iron and steel works of a big scale, but also a large number of medium-sized and small iron and steel plants. This furnishes large quantities of iron and steel materials for the construction of China's industries and agriculture and the consolidation of her national defense, and pushes forward the development of socialist construction.

The supply of raw materials and fuel for China's iron and steel industry is founded on a reliable base of her very rich resources. This is a striking contrast to the fact that all imperialist countries develop their iron and steel industries by plundering the resources of their colonies and dependencies. China's technical equipment is totally home-made. She has basically established a system of iron and steel production suited to the characteristics of her natural resources and has, in many aspects of technology, reached or surpassed the world's advanced level.

In the first spring of the great seventies, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great directive of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people," tightly grasp revolution and vigorous production, winning victories in both revolution and production. The output of iron and steel in the first quarter of this year exceeds that in the corresponding period of last year and the quality of iron and steel products has generally improved. Many new products of an advanced level have been trial made and are being produced.

In the course of developing the iron and steel industry, the broad masses of revolutionary workers obey Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must gradually build a group of big, modernized enterprises and take them as the

backbone. Without this backbone, our country will not be able to turn into a modernized, industrial powerful state in a few decades to come. But most enterprises should not follow in this way, and a greater number of medium-sized and small enterprises should be built," carry out the directive of paying simultaneous attention to the Central industries and the local industries, paying simultaneous attention to big, medium-sized and small enterprises, and paying simultaneous attention to native methods and foreign methods, thereby not only building a number of modernized, big iron and steel enterprises, such as Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and Paotow Iron and Steel Company, but also putting up a big number of medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises in various parts of the country. These medium-sized and small enterprises need small capital outlays and little equipment and are near the mineral resources. Various localities may solve their problems of construction by their own efforts and build these enterprises very quickly. After completion, these enterprises will turn out large quantities of iron and steel products required for local industrial and agricultural production. This not only gives an impetus to the development of local industrial and agricultural production, but also greatly quickens the speed of development of the iron and steel industry.

In Yent'ai area, Shantung Province, the broad masses built a small iron and steel plant during the great cultural revolution by making use of used equipment. In the course of production, when they did not understand some of the technical problems, they would send some people to learn things from other factories. Meanwhile, they formed a "three-in-one combination" among workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres to concentrate the wisdom of the masses, to continuously sum up experience and to improve operations, thereby quickly achieving normal production. Now this small iron and steel plant has become a small combine capable of producing 100,000 tons of ore, 10,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of rolled steel a year. In the past two years, more than 20,000 agricultural machines and more than 600 lathes of various types have been made from the iron and steel produced by this plant.

Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubings Plant was formerly a small workshop. Its workers relied on their own effort, made the equipment by combining native methods with foreign methods and, in 1958, produced the first batch of seamless steel tubes. Now, after carrying out technical innovation and technical revolution on a big scale, this plant can produce many kinds of seamless tubes of irregular shapes of different materials ranging from ordinary steel to high-class alloy steel and from steel to other metals, thus making great contributions toward socialist construction.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the iron and steel workers of China resolutely broke away from the foreign conventions and took their own road in developing iron and steel industry. In 1957, they successfully created a kind of ordinary low-alloy steel. In the past decade and more, particularly after the great cultural revolution, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do away with fetishes and superstition and liberate the mind," the iron and steel workers have shaken

off the fetters of the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and created a great number of new varieties of ordinary low-alloy steel.

If this ordinary low-alloy steel is used for making cars, the weight of a car may be reduced by one-fourth. If it is used for making big turbines, 20 percent of the rolled steel may be saved. If it is used for making big oil tank cars, the thickness of the steel plate used may be reduced by one half. If it is used for making rails, durability may be two to three times greater. The Yangtzechiang Bridge at Nanking which belongs to an advanced level was built with this low-alloy steel. Now this ordinary low-alloy steel which is created by the Chinese working class is used for making 10,000-ton ships, heavy-duty trucks and agricultural machines, building railways, digging mine pits, and building factories and bridges.

Throughout the whole front of the iron and steel industry, an upsurge of socialist revolutionary emulation drive is being unfolded flourishingly and the broad masses of revolutionary workers are striving to achieve excellent results in revolution and production, so as to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland.

* * *

PETROLEUM

China's Petroleum Industry Wins New Great Victory under Guidance of Directive of Self-Reliance

(China News Service, Peking, April 18, 1970)

> China has been producing enough petroleum for her own needs since 1963. This year, production of crude oil continues to rise. For example, output for the first quarter of the current year increased by 12.3 percent at the Yümen Oilfield compared with the corresponding period last year.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," China's petroleum industry has achieved new, brilliant results.

With regard to the country's petroleum production, on the basis of the all-round accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the State last year, the State's production plan for the first quarter of 1970 has again been overfulfilled in an all-round manner, the output of crude oil has greatly increased as against that in the corresponding period of last year, and a record daily output of crude oil has been created. The various oil fields in the whole country increase their output one month after another and have overfulfilled their production plans. The productive tasks in respect of various principal products, such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil, and fuel oil, have all been overfulfilled, making a new contribution toward supporting socialist construction in our country.

In the past two decades after the nationwide liberation, particularly since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese petroleum workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, have begun to build a modernized petroleum industry in China. China's petroleum output has increased enormously as compared with that before the nationwide liberation. China has basically sufficient petroleum for her own consumption since 1963. Now, self-sufficiency has been achieved in quantity, variety and quality of oil needed for China's national economy, construction of national defense, and scientific and technological development.

The workers of Tach'ing Oilfield who are models in developing petroleum industry through self-reliance and hard struggle in China have, in the first quarter of this year, further developed the revolutionary spirit of a big campaign, as they did when establishing Tach'ing Oilfield, to launch a mass movement of industrial construction and mass activities of scientific research and technical innovation.

Relying on the collective wisdom and strength of the masses, they are striving to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level. On the basis of stable and high yields obtained in the past ten years in succession, they have further quickened the exploitation of natural resources and heightened the level of productive management. The output of crude oil in the first quarter of this year has again increased by a big extent.

Workers of Yümen Oilfield, China's first petroleum base which was rejuvenated under the inspiration of the construction of Tach'ing Oilfield through self-reliance, has implemented in an all-round manner in the first quarter of this year the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" as charted by Chairman Mao. They carry out mass activity of analyzing the oilfield, adopt a series of measures for increasing production and vigorously heighten the rate of utilization of the oilfield and the rate of oil extraction, making this old oilfield give a steadily increasing output of crude oil and making the area of this oilfield expand continuously. The output of crude oil in the first quarter of this year has increased by 12.3 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching of "increasing production and strictly practicing economy," the broad masses of workers on the front of petroleum industry have further carried out the mass movement of increasing production and practicing economy in the first quarter of this year. They use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to sharply criticize the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "laying undue emphasis on things big and foreign," reform the technological process, innovate the technical equipment, vigorously make multiple-purpose utilization, bring the existing manpower, material and financial resources into full play, and march toward production in depth and breadth. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do away with fetishes and superstition and emancipate the mind," the workers of a petroleum works make four major items of technical innovation in a set of productive equipment, making this equipment increase its productive capability by 60 percent, reducing the manpower working this equipment by over 50 percent, and reducing consumption of fuel by one-third.

In another petroleum works, the gas obtained by dry distillation contains rich material for making sulphuric acid. This gas was not collected for further use in the past. Since the turn of this year, the revolutionary workers and technicians of this works have made repeated experiments and eventually succeeded in extracting large quantities of chemical materials from this gas, which can suffice by over one half the needs of this works for production.

Chinese petroleum workers carry out mass movements of technical innovation in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." In the past few years, they have mastered the new techniques of refining oil by catalysis or by cracking, built a group of modernized oil refineries adopting these new techniques, and successfully trial made a big number of new varieties of oil products.

Now the socialist revolutionary emulation on the front of petroleum industry is developing in depth, and a new upsurge of production and construction of the petroleum industry is rising. The broad masses of petroleum workers are determined to go further to implement Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and to win still greater victories of revolution and production in 1970.

* * *

OBITUARY

Vice Chairman of National Committee of CPPCC Ma Hsu-lun Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1970)

ma hsu-lun, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, chairman of the china association for promoting democracy and vice-chairman of the china democratic league, died of illness here on the morning of may 4, 1970 at the age of 86.

a ceremony was held at papaoshan hill this afternoon to pay last respects to ma hsu-lun before his ashes.

present at the ceremony were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the chinese communist party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and acting chairman of the china association for promoting democracy; li ssu-kuang, fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and chang hsi-jo, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

also present at the ceremony were leading members of the offices of the united front work department of the chinese communist party central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and ma hsu-lun's family members and friends.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

East China Medical Workers Bring About Marked Changes in Health Work in Hilly Commune

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 6, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", seven medical workers have helped improve the medical and health work of a people's commune in a hilly area in kiangsi province, east china, since they settled there in 1968. for the past two years, these medical workers from the people's hospital in the shangjao administrative region in the province, have served the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly while being re-educated by them, and have made great efforts to develop local medical and health work.

every production team of the yingchiang commune in chienshan county now has one or two "barefoot doctors", and every production brigade has established a co-operative medical service. today, knowledge of medicinal herbs is widespread and every household has its own medical kit. diseases once

rampant are now largely under control. the poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "before, it was not easy for us to get a doctor, but now chairman mao has solved the problem for us."

before liberation, malaria, dysentery, encephalitis and other diseases took a heavy toll among the poor and lower-middle peasants. under chairman mao's leadership and because of his loving care, local medical and health work was much improved. still, as a result of the sabotage and disruption caused by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, there was inadequate medicine and too few doctors and the poor and lower-middle peasants had to travel some 20 kilometres to get proper medical attention.

in their determination to integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, seven medical workers of the people's hospital in shangjao administrative region came to settle in this hilly commune. they were warmly received by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

these medical workers are all doctors educated in the old schools. under the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they had been long divorced from reality, from the masses and from productive labour, therefore their feelings were not the same as those of the poor and lower-middle peasants and at first they did not do a good job in serving them.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "class struggle is the main subject", the poor and lower-middle peasants ran mao tsetung thought study class for the seven medical workers to help and educate them. they helped them study chairman mao's brilliant works, especially the three constantly read articles, told them about the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines which had gone on in medical and health work in the countryside and led them in thoroughly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed in medical and health work by the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents. all this helped the medical workers raise their class consciousness and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

chairman mao teaches: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental." in the course of practice, the medical workers came to understand that they would be able to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants all their lives only when they brought about a change in their world outlook. thereafter, they were conscientious about getting re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and took an active part in collective labour. as their proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants grew stronger, they became more enthusiastic about serving them.

one of the doctors was confined to bed with a high fever. but when he heard that a poor peasant commune member was ill and lay unconscious, he thought to himself: "chairman mao has given us an opportunity to come to the countryside. i should win honour for him and live up to his expectations." he immediately got up and set off with a medical kit on his back. he covered 15 kilometres on foot and saved the patient by emergency treatment.

one day, doctor yueh hsun-chia stopped at chakenghang on his rounds. there he found a poor peasant whose eyesight was greatly affected because of ingrowing eyelashes and cloudiness of cornea. he assured the patient that this could be cured.

not long after, he returned with his surgical outfit and operated successfully on the old peasant. the old man said with emotion: "i had this complaint for several years. i could not get proper treatment in the past even though i went to the hospital. but now chairman mao has sent a doctor to my home. liu shao-chi ruined my eye while chairman mao has restored it to sight." overjoyed, he raised his clenched fist and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

with re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the seven medical workers were able constantly to improve their service to them in preventing and treating diseases. to control epidemic diseases, they conscientiously propagated and carried out chairman mao's instruction "put prevention first". they mobilized the commune members with mao tsetung thought to get rid of insanitary habits and to carry out a sustained, patriotic health campaign. a general physical check-up was given in the commune last autumn. diseases such as malaria and dysentery were effectively dealt with. the improvement in the commune members' health spurred revolution and production in the commune.

in order to overcome this commune's shortage of doctors and medicine, the seven medical workers have also helped the brigades improve and consolidate their co-operative medical services. by training groups of "barefoot doctors" in special courses, letting them have clinical practice and taking them along on their rounds, the medical workers have trained 75 "barefoot doctors" who are now practising in the villages.

these "barefoot doctors" serve the poor and lower-middle peasants with whole-hearted devotion. in general they can treat epidemic encephalitis, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia and other diseases. they can also use herbal medicine and acupuncture treatment to prevent and treat common and recurrent illnesses. the seven medical workers and the "barefoot doctors" popularize among the commune members home herb prescriptions and herbal medicine and knowledge of how to prevent and treat common and recurrent illnesses and help the brigades set up simple pharmaceutical laboratories so as to enable the commune's co-operative medical services make further advances.

LAND RECLAMATION

PLA Unit Turns East China Lake into Farmland

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 5, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of a chinese people's liberation army unit in nanking in 1966 undertook to turn chenghsi lake in anhwei province into farmland, under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh" directive. in four years of hard work, they built a large-scale modern army farm and they were tempered in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. this stepped up the revolutionization and heightened the militancy of the unit.

on may seventh, 1966, the great leader chairman mao issued the "may seventh" directive which is of great historic significance. chairman mao pointed out: "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with

the state against equal values." after conscientiously studying this brilliant teaching of chairman mao's, the commanders and fighters came to understand that the directive was a new development of chairman mao's proletarian thinking on building the army during the period of the socialist revolution and construction. provided this directive is implemented, the p.l.a. will be able to always maintain the sterling quality of a workers' and peasants' army, to defeat subversion and aggression by domestic and foreign class enemies, crush their schemes to restore capitalism through "peaceful evolution", thus fully playing the role as the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship. they promptly marched to chenghsi lake and started a battle to reclaim wasteland.

situated at the foot of tapieh mountain in western anhwei and near the huai river, chenghsi lake was a vast swamp, 50 kilometres in diametre. it was often flooded and threatened the production and safety of the labouring people around. the project of turning this area into a modern farm posed a serious test for the commanders and fighters.

the party committee of the unit led the commanders and fighters in studying over and over again chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and this greatly strengthened their confidence and strength. they decided to build a 50-kilometre-long dyke round the lake so as to force the lake's water into the huai river. they worked in breast-deep water, draining water to get earth for building the dyke. kuo hsing-wang, a leading cadre of about 50, fought alongside his men in the water, just as he had battled bravely before liberation when he was wounded. fu hsi-feng, regimental commander, wrote on his shoulder-pole this motto: "participate in labour to remould ideology" and worked with the soldiers every day. a fighter named yu pang-han was ill at one time, but with an iron will, he persisted in carrying earth to build the dyke. the cadres and comrades urged him to rest, but he said: "our revolutionary forbearers did not leave the battle-field when they were wounded and did not complain even when they were seriously wounded. this construction site is also a battle-field and i want to contribute my part in implementing chairman mao's 'may seventh' directive."

working in water up to their chests to build the dyke, the p.l.a. men could not use the baskets nor wheel-barrows they had. instead, they had to use pails and wash-basins to move clay from the bottom of the lake up to the dyke. everyone covered almost 30 kilometres every day in coming and going. many people's hands were blistered and their shoulders swollen from the weights they carried. but they fought on staunchly without shirking difficulties.

winter came. chenghsi lake was snow-bound. the temperature went down to 17 degrees below zero centigrade. the earth was frozen about two feet deep. but the commanders and fighters, defying all the difficulties, removed the snow and broke the ice to dig clay, shouting the slogan: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." with profound loyalty to our great leader chairman mao, they struggled a whole winter and the next spring. they finished within half a year a job designed for three years. they built a dyke over 50 kilometres in length and reclaimed some 26,000 hectares of land from the lake. they also dug more than 208 big and small irrigation and drainage ditches and built ten large and medium-sized pumping stations. the swampy lake became a large modern farm with 10,000 hectares of land and about 1,000 farm machines, producing 10,000 tons of grain that year.

following chairman mao's teaching in the "may seventh" directive of doing mass work well so as to remain one with the masses all the time, the commanders and fighters organized many mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to help the people of the lake area study chairman mao's works. they helped the workers build five pumping stations and put up high-tension electric lines for the local people. when the dry season came, they would use their own pumps to help the masses irrigate the fields and when the fields were flooded, they would pitch in and help the masses drain the water-logged land. thus the army and the people formed a profound and militant friendship.

heavy rain hit western anhwei and eastern honan for days running in july, 1968. the huai river was in spate. the over ten million people living along the river faced the threat of an imminent flood. if water was led into the chenghsi lake army farm, this would reduce the flood pressure on the huai river dyke and the lives and property of the people would be saved.

but about 10,000 hectares of soybean and rice fields were growing especially well and promising a good harvest on the army farm. taking the interests of the people above all, the commanders and fighters decided that they would suffer losses themselves rather than let the people suffer. they said that it was that they had built the dyke and drained the lake to reclaim land for the people and now, in the interests of the people they would lead the water into the farm. as soon as the proletarian headquarters sent down the order for the chenghsi lake farm to divert the flood, the commanders and fighters, boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, the party and the people, immediately breached the dyke and flooded the farm, lowering the level of the huai river. the people along the river were saved from flood.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters victoriously fulfilled this task. then they were determined to rebuild the farm. they said that they could lead the water into the farm and they could certainly take it out. when the high water season passed, the armymen and the people who came to their aid organized mighty contingents and marched to the lake to drain off the water. through 24 days and nights of strenuous effort, they drained 3,300 million cubic metres of water and then planted 10,000 hectares to crops. thus they created a wonder by having flooded and drained their land and replanted, all in the same year.

both revolution and production are now going well in chenghsi lake area. over 10,000 hectares of wheat are growing well. reviewing their militant experience over the past four years, they have become ever firmer in following the brilliant road guided by chairman mao's "may seventh" directive.

AGRICULTURE

Good Harvest in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 6, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in fukien province, east china, are gathering in good early spring crops in the first harvest of the seventies. this is a fruitful result of their hard efforts during the winter and spring to grasp revolution and promote production.

the reaping of wheat and barley on an area of over 167,000 hectares has begun. reports of good harvests are pouring in. tunghai county in south fukien where the farming season begins earlier has already gathered in wheat and barley from more than 5,300 hectares. the total output is 73 per cent higher than last year's. compared with 1969, the per-hectare yield of wheat and barley already reaped rose by 20 to 30 per cent in nanan, fuching, futing and other counties.

in order to win a new victory in agriculture this year, the revolutionary committees at all levels in fukien province have given prominence to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the revolutionary committees have started all kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes in which the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres to study repeatedly chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and other instructions and roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed in the rural areas by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. all this has aroused the masses' enthusiasm for farming for the revolution.

after last year's autumn harvest, they set out in a hundred and one ways to extend the acreage of early spring crops by reclaiming beaches and wasteland. this resulted in 13,000 additional hectares of early spring crops, creating a local record. when the harvesting of early spring crops began, the members of all revolutionary committees went to the production front and joined the commune members in reaping the crops with great care.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the chinese communist party have received a letter from the marxist-leninist communist party of france. the letter congratulates china most enthusiastically on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads in full as follows:

chairman mao tsetung,

vice-chairman lin piao,

central committee of the chinese communist party,

in the name of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, we express to you our most entnusiastic congratulations on the occasion of china's successful launching of an earth satellite. this historic achievement of world importance is a new victory of mao tsetung thougnt and coincides with the centenary of the birth of lenin.

this achievement was announced in france only several hours after worker jean thiriot and student bernard rey, botn militant members of our party, had shouted with pride "long live chairman mao exclamation long live red china exclamation long live mao tsetung thought exclamation", in the court of the bourgeois state and before being sentenced to one-year imprisonment with reprieve.

the chinese satellite, diffusing from space the strains of "the east is red", fills with courage and joy the hearts of all our comrades, including those just being subjected to the harsh repression by tne state of the monopoly capitalists.

our party considers more than ever that if one follows correctly the road of invincible mao tsetung thought, one is advancing towards new victories.

long live the first chinese satellite -- great victory of the chinese people, the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung exclamation

a long, long life to chairman mao, the great leader of world revolution exclamation

the central leading body
of the marxist-leninist
communist party of france

Yasser Arafat Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and first leading member of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), called at the chinese embassy in syria on april 28 to extend his warm congratulations on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

yasser arafat said: "in the name of the palestine liberation organization and the palestinian revolution and on benalf of the palestinian fighters, i extend congratulations to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the chinese communist party on the great achievement scored by china. this victory is a heavy blow to imperialism. it is not only a victory of the chinese people but also a victory and a powerful support for all the world people fighting against imperialism. i wish the chinese people still greater victories in order to realize the common aim of defeating imperialism."

Japanese Friends Hail China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

japanese friends of various strata have warmly hailed the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite. they pointed out that this amazing success scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao is a great victory of invincible mao tsetung thought and a new contribution of the chinese people to the people of the world. it is also a great inspiration to the japanese people in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and to the people of indo-china and the rest of asia, of africa and latin america in their struggle against imperialism, according to tokyo reports.

seimin miyazaki, a leader of the japan-china friendship movement, said in his written statement that when he heard the strains of "tungfanghung (the east is red)" broadcast by china's man-made earth satellite, he could not restrain himself from shouting: "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

he said that the successful launching of china's man-made earth satellite is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought. it is a great joy not only for the chinese people but also for the people of japan, of asia, africa and latin america, and indeed of the whole world, who are struggling for liberation.

shin-ichiro omori, an activist in the japan-china friendship movement, said that china's launching of a man-made earth satellite is a splendid victory won by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction in response to chairman mao's great call: "we too should produce man-made satellites." it is also a tremendous achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and fully demonstrates the power of the chinese people under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

he said that u.s. imperialism, now in dire straits in viet nam and laos, has extended the war of aggression to cambodia and the whole of indo-china. in this circumstance, china's launching of the man-made earth satellite constitutes a telling blow at the aggressive and warlike forces led by u.s. imperialism. at the same time, it is a great encouragement to the indo-chinese people and the asian people, including the cambodian people, who are carrying on wars for national liberation.

he added that this great success is most inspiring to the japanese people and gives an impetus to their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle.

shichiro hozumi, another activist in the japan-china friendship movement, pointed out in a statement that the successful launching to space of the man-made earth satellite by the people's republic of china under the great and wise leadership of chairman mao is an unlimited inspiration to the people of the world.

he expressed the firm conviction that inspired by the rapid development of china's revolution and construction, the asian, african and latin american people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and militarism will experience a new upsurge.

tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said that china's launching of the man-made earth satellite is a great result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the music of "tungfanghung (the east is red)" broadcast from the man-made earth satellite has added infinite courage to the people of the world, including the people in asia and japan, which urges them to rise in a vigorous struggle for their liberation.

shujiro tanaka, a responsible member in the movement for japan-china friendly trade, said: china's launching of a man-made earth satellite has been something anticipated, but when it came true, i was once again deeply impressed by the greatness of the proletarian cultural revolution, the superiority of socialism and the greatness of its guiding thought -- mao tsetung thought.

he said that this victory is a salvo at the beginning of the great seventies. at a time when japanese militarism is frantically stepping up collusion with u.s. imperialism in antagonizing china, preparing for aggression and war in accordance with the u.s. imperialists' "new plan for aggression in asia", china's launching of the man-made earth satellite is a heavy blow to these schemes. at the same time, it is a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world including the three indo-chinese peoples who are waging or persisting in unremitting armed revolutionary struggles and striving for a common victory.

progressive japanese writer nagashi ema was moved to tears when he distinctly heard the music of "tungfanghung" broadcast from china's man-made earth satellite. he could not but shout from the bottom of his heart: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

every achievement won by china following the ninth national congress of the communist party of china has attracted worldwide attention, ema said. it has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people of the world and dumbfounded the enemy.

he pointed out that china's successful launching of the satellite is a new victory won by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. this brilliant success has increased the strength of the progressive and revolutionary people of the world and given them great encouragement. they will learn from the chinese people's spirit of self-reliance and rise up in struggle.

noted japanese philosopher kazuto matsumura said that the music of "tungfanghung" broadcast from space by china's first man-made earth satellite is a paean of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought resounding in the sky. this man-made earth satellite was launched at a much earlier time and it has attained a much higher technical level than predicted by the imperialists and revisionists. it is not only a great victory of mao tsetung thought and the chinese people, but also a victory of the people of the world. at the same time, it shows the bankruptcy of the policy of nuclear monopoly and nuclear threat of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and a heavy blow to japanese militarism and the miyamoto revisionist clique.

kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan journalists' league, said that he was very much excited with joy when he heard the clear music of "tungfanghung" coming from the sky over tokyo. he said: the successful launching of the man-made earth satellite is a victory of great mao tsetung thought and a tremendous achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese people successfully conducted atomic and hydrogen bomb tests in succession in a very short period, thus breaking the nuclear monopoly of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and smashing their ambition to dominate the world with nuclear threat. armed with the spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the chinese people have carried on their struggles and have now broken the monopoly of space science and technology by u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. when u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and japanese militarism are colluding with one another for enlarging the war of aggression in asia, this new achievement gained by the chinese people who are armed with mao tsetung thought is a tremendous inspiration to the japanese people. at the same time, it is the greatest inspiration and support for the asian and african people who have taken up arms and are fighting bravely, as well as for the revolutionary people of the world.

concluding his statement, iioka shouted aloud: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation long live the victory of great mao tsetung thought exclamation"

Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

_____ the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries has received a message of greetings from the permanent secretariat of the executive committee of the afro-asian lawyers' conference, most warmly congratulating china on the successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite. the message reads:

the permanent secretariat of the afro-asian lawyers extends the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the chinese people on the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite.

the magnificent success of the launching of the man-made earth satellite indicates the tremendous technical progress achieved by the people's republic of china under the impetus of the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this new leap forward in the development of space technology is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line formulated by chairman mao.

your success in space technology has dealt once again a telling blow at u.s. imperialism and its accomplices, and smashed their attempt of monopoly in the exploration of the cosmos.

in the face of the ever-growing invincible might of the people's republic of china, the impregnable reliable bastion of socialism and world revolution, the manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices to vainly attempt to monopolize inter-continental missiles and to carry out blackmail with them will surely meet with failure.

your achievement in space technology is also the achievement of all the revolutionary forces of the world fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism. it is a new and more powerful encouragement to the liberation struggle of the oppressed people in the world.

the permanent secretariat of afro-asian lawyers sincerely wishes the chinese people more and still greater victories in all fields of science and technology and of socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of the present era.

Algerian National Liberation Front Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Its First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from ahmed kaid, responsible member of the algerian national liberation front, extending fraternal greetings to china on the successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite.

the message said that the algerian national liberation front and its mass organizations, as well as the entire algerian people, have learnt with immense joy the magnificent spatial achievement of the chinese people under the correct and brilliant leadership of the communist party of china.

the message said that the success of the people's republic of china in this field is both the pride of the peoples who were oppressed in the past and the hope for those who are still under the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

it said: this exploit has won admiration for the achievements of the great and free people of your country who are engaged in the battle of socialist construction, a battle based on the remarkable creative capability of the masses and their vanguard.

it said that this grand victory in science and technology will surely strengthen the fighting will of the peoples of the third-world in the arduous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

in conclusion, the message extended the warmest congratulations to the chinese scientists and research workers, and fraternal greetings and best wishes to the leadership of the communist party of china.

Communist Unitarian Movement of Netherlands (M-L) Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the communist unitarian movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist). the message congratulates china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message dated april 26 reads:

central committee of the communist party of china

peking

congratulations on the first chinese satellite, brilliant success of the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought, beacon for the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and the working class against imperialism.

central committee of the
communist unitarian movement
of the netherlands
(marxist-leninist)
rotterdam

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, yesterday afternoon received at the building of the central committee of the albanian party of labour the chinese workers delegation headed by wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shangnai municipal revolutionary committee.

present on the occasion were hysni kapo and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau and secretaries of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; nesti nase, member of the central committee of the party of labour and minister of foreign affairs; tonin jakova, member of the party's central committee and general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; and sotir kamberi, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present at the reception.

comrade enver hoxha had a most cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese comrades and had a photo taken together with them.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Writes to Premier Chou En-lai, Thanking Chinese Government for Its Formal Recognition of Royal Government of National Union under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today sent a letter to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. in the letter, he expressed gratitude to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai, and the government and people of china for the chinese government's formal recognition of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

the letter reads in full as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

mr. premier,

it is with greatest enthusiasm that the national congress, the central committee and the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea have acknowledged your excellency's noble letter in which the

government of the people's republic of china extends, in the name of the glorious chinese people led by their most respected and beloved chairman his excellency mao tsetung, its formal recognition of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

we hereby express, mr. premier, the most profound and lasting gratitude of all the patriotic khmers to your great country, to the most respected chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms his excellency lin piao to you and to the chinese government and heroic people for this just action taken by the people's republic of china toward the khmer people who, on march 18, witnessed a handful of traitors usurping the constitutional power and plunging the country into a blood bath so as ultimately to put it under the enslavement of u.s. imperialism, and who today have the duty to be endowed with a legal government and a liberation army to wage a life-and-death struggle against this imperialism, our worst enemy.

our people have always considered the people's republic of china their number one friend. so it is not surprising to them that she is the first sovereign state to extend recognition de jure to the new legitimate government of independent cambodia.

the people's republic of china is also known throughout the world as the champion of uncompromising struggle against u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism and against the regimes of traitors in its pay.

nor are our people surprised to learn that their best friend is the first power to decide to sever all relations once and for all with the illegal and traitorous lon nol government and to withdraw all her diplomatic personnel, technicians and experts from phnom penh and from the areas not yet liberated in cambodia.

this noble gesture on the part of china will surely be inscribed in gold in the annals of kampuchea.

it gives our fighting people a priceless encouragement and it also tremendously encourages all the other peoples in the world, especially those of the third world, who are fighting for the triumph of the same ideals of national independence, freedom, justice and peace, and whose number one enemy is u.s. imperialism.

it is with these sentiments that i request you, mr. premier, to accept the assurance of my highest and fraternal consideration together with the very grateful salutations from the government of cambodia and its head samdech penn nouth.

samdech norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia
may 6, 1970, peking.

Samdech Sihanouk Announces Political Program of NUFK and Formation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Makes Important Speech at Peking Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.), announced at a press conference here today the political programme of the n.u.f.k. and the list of members of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and, at the same time, proclaimed the formation of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. he made public a statement by the government and announced the government's composition. the press conference was attended by chinese and foreign reporters.

samdech norodom sihanouk made an important speech at the press conference. he stressed that the n.u.f.k. would never retreat. he said: like our vietnamese and laotian brothers, we will fight. the people of our three countries have resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against american imperialism and its lackeys. even if it would take ten, twenty or thirty years, we are determined to fight and defeat american imperialism and its lackeys. we will never retreat.

this statement by samdech norodom sihanouk was greeted with warm and prolonged applause.

among those present at the press conference were princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech norodom sihanouk; mr. penn nouth, president of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union, and his wife; prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom yuvanath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; mr. chan youran, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union; mr. dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs, and his wife; mr. thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of economy and finance; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament, and his wife; and mr. huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, and his wife.

the press conference was held in the great hall of the people in peking. before it started, samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other cambodian leaders shook hands with over one hundred people who attended the press conference, including chinese and foreign reporters; leading members of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists association and press officers of various foreign embassies in china.

samdech norodom sihanouk told the press conference about the composition of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. and the members of the government. he pointed out that a national congress of the

cambodian people was recently convened in peking and the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. was established in conformity with the constitution of the kingdom of cambodia. the members of the government were unanimously elected by the national congress, the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and the central committee of the n.u.f.k. he said: this government is not a government in exile because it has its basis at home. we have our army at home. whenever we liberate a village, a county or a city, we will set up a legitimate administration there. from now on, we will implement the new programme which is of great benefit to the cambodian people.

as he announced the composition of the royal government of national union of cambodia, the audience applauded time and again.

samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out that it was a gross violation of the constitution of cambodia for the lon nol-sirik matak gang, at the instigation of american imperialism, to depose him from his office as head of state of cambodia. he cited numerous facts to expose the lon nol-sirik matak gang as running dogs groomed by american imperialism. this gang conspired with the u.s. central intelligence agency against him on a series of occasions. the lon nol-sirik matak coup, he said, was not the first, but the 10th, the 20th, nay, the 50th plot engineered by the u.s. central intelligence agency. these plots were jointly cooked up by the pentagon of the united states, the saigon regime and the bangkok regime. he said: they have plotted against me because i am a neutralist who refuses to side with the u.s. and constitutes a threat to u.s. imperialism and the s.e.a.t.o. they made up their minds long ago to get rid of me physically or, if this should fail, politically. so they have recruited the "free khmer" troops to launch frequent attacks from south viet nam, laos and especially from thailand to oppose me.

samdech norodom sihanouk recalled the achievements cambodia had made in the 15 years preceding march 18 by pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality, independence, non-alignment and national harmony. since the march 18, 1970, coup staged by the lon nol-sirik matak gang at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, he said, the free, beautiful cambodia had become miserable, hellish cambodia. the u.s. was imposing a colonial rule on her. the lon nol-sirik matak gang had set up a dictatorial regime and carried out genocidal, racialistic massacres of the people. they exposed their most hideous features and committed heinous crimes.

samdech norodom sihanouk condemned the lon nol-sirik matak clique, whose hands, he said, were dripping the blood of the cambodian people, of the innocent people and of the patriots. they had destroyed many of the cambodian people's achievements. he condemned the american imperialists for sending b-52's to bomb cambodia day and night. he said that practically all the construction projects cambodia had built in the past fifteen years had been destroyed.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique, he added, had slaughtered 300 to 400 cambodians, alleging that they were vietcongs and vietminhs. he said: they caught poor cambodians, blindfolded them, bound their arms and shipped them in batches by helicopters to saigon and passed them off as so-called vietcong prisoners.

samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out that cambodia had become a u.s. colony, and even a sub-colony because cambodia was

also oppressed by nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky who were lackeys of american imperialism. lon nol was a lackey of those american imperialist lackeys, he said.

samdech norodom sihanouk declared that lon nol had perpetrated a racialistic massacre unheard of in contemporary history. he said: this is a dishonour to our nation. it will never be forgotten by our posterity. this grieves me. it is not my loss of power that grieves me. it is because i am a khmer that i feel ashamed.

samdech norodom sihanouk stated: can countries which love peace, justice and democracy recognize such a regime? governments that maintain diplomatic relations with such a regime are betraying the interests of their people, because this regime is made up of a gang of pirates, gangsters and criminals who have delivered over the country to the americans and made cambodia a u.s. colony. it is necessary for all governments that love democracy, justice, equality, legality and independence, and especially those governments that are progressive and anti-imperialist, to abandon the lon nol-sirik matak regime and isolate it. it is not enough just to condemn it.

samdech norodom sihanouk called on foreign governments to withdraw their diplomatic missions, embassies and consulates from phnom penh. he said: it is in such a period that one can distinguish exactly who the friends of cambodia are and who its enemies are. i am referring here to a people's cambodia.

samdech norodom sihanouk condemned malik, thanom and nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky for throwing in their lot with the lon nol-sirik matak clique.

samdech norodom sihanouk declared: our people are determined to strike at the lon nol-sirik matak regime. we are doing this and will continue to do this until that mad dog is killed.

replying to questions, samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out: no one has any right to convene any international conference on the question of cambodia because cambodia belongs to the cambodians only. if in the course of struggle we ally ourselves with the vietnamese and laotian people, it is our right, our sacred right, just as it is the right of the arab people to unite against israel, against american imperialism. we, the three indo-chinese peoples, are in our own homes and we are brothers. it is the americans alone who are the foreigners. it is the americans alone who invade cambodia. they should and must withdraw from cambodia. if they remain in cambodia, we will wipe them out.

samdech norodom sihanouk added: we only want the americans to go back to america, to go back to their home. their home is not in cambodia. their home is not in viet nam, not in saigon, not in vientiane. their home is in los angeles, in san francisco, in chicago, in new york, etc... if they want to play gangsters, they can play it in chicago, but not in phnom penh or in saigon. they must let us live in peace in indo-china.

samdech norodom sihanouk's speech was punctuated with warm applause.

Cambodian "Procheachon" Supports Proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the committee of the "procheachon" (people's group) of cambodia issued a statement on april 23 reaffirming its policy of uniting the entire khmer people to struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen in cambodia, and voicing its support for the march 23 proclamation of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, according to viet nam news agency quoting a report from cambodia.

the statement said: "since its foundation, our 'procheachon' has consistently kept to its political stand, the stand of uniting the entire people composed of the workers, peasants, petty bourgeois intellectuals, the buddhist clergy, national minorities, patriotic capitalists and the patriotic military as well as civil employees, patriotic personalities, patriotic members of the royal family, and political parties and mass organizations without distinction of political tendencies, in order to wage a struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen to defend peace, independance, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for democratic liberties and better living conditions of the people."

the statement said: "our group has continually exposed and actively opposed the schemes of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen headed by lon nol who, combining attacks from outside with coup attempts from inside, plotted to destroy the peaceful, independent and neutral cambodia and make of it a neo-colony of the united states.

it pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists and the traitors, their henchmen with lon nol as ringleader and including such zealous elements as mau sai, sirik matak, cheng heng, in tam, trinh hoanh, douc rasy, sim var, etc., staged the coup d'etat on march 18, usurped power from samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, and undermined the peace, independence and neutrality of cambodia, scheming to place the cambodian people under the sway of u.s. imperialism."

the statement went on: "at present, the u.s. imperialists are pushing ahead with extreme ferocity their acts of sabotage of our beloved fatherland. they are supplying weapons, money and equipment of all kinds to the traitors, their valets headed by lon nol, in order to materialize their plan of occupying our cambodia and convert it into a neo-colony of the united states.

"the traitors headed by lon nol, with the support of the u.s. imperialists, are intensifying oppression, exploitation and massacre of our compatriots. they have brutally arrested and murdered those who do not side with them."

"however," the statement went on, "the activities of the u.s. imperialists and the traitors, their henchmen headed by lon nol, have not brought them the desired results. the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen are suffering heavy setbacks. the people in our country have seen more clearly the traitorous features of the lon nol clique. everybody is burning with hatred and is acting to wipe them out. the forces of peace and progress in the world are opposing them and supporting our people's resistance movement. therefore, the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol clique of traitors are facing isolation in the country and in the world."

the statement emphasized: "in face of the present grave danger to the country, we solemnly declare once again that we will always remain loyal to our political line as defined above and will carry it out even more broadly and more actively. we take this opportunity to reaffirm that only by uniting the force of the entire people and using all forms of struggle to smash the scheme of the u.s. imperialists and overthrow the traitor clique headed by lon nol, henchmen of the united states and set up a patriotic, peaceful and truly neutral government that would defend democratic liberties and improve the living conditions of the people, is it possible to build a truly independent, peaceful, neutral and prosperous cambodia."

it stated, "in that spirit the 'proclamation' declares its approval of and support for the proclamation of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk.

"the just struggle of the cambodian people will surely win exclamation

"welcome to the spirit and actions of solidarity in struggle to wipe out the u.s. imperialists and the traitors, their henchmen headed by lon nol exclamation

"the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol clique of traitors will certainly meet with ignominious failure exclamation"

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

China and Pakistan Sign Trade Protocol

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan signed a trade protocol here today.

the protocal was signed by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the chinese government, and k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, on behalf of the pakistan government.

US

Students' Demonstrations against Nixon's Invasion of Cambodia Spread in United States

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the american students' struggle in protest against the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia has spread swiftly throughout the united states like prairie fire since u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon blatantly announced this on the evening of april 30, according to reports reaching here. various student organizations are unfolding struggles on a bigger scale all over the country against the expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china by the nixon administration.

editors of student newspapers from 11 of america's well-known colleges held a meeting at columbia university on may 3. a statement released after the meeting pointed out that nixon's

remarks "revealed the sham of his policy of vietnamization", and "classroom education becomes a hollow, meaningless exercise" in face of such a situation. it said that "a massive, unprecedented display of dissent is required". the statement called for an immediate nationwide general strike and decided that a mass demonstration be held in washington on may 9 to demand the immediate withdrawal of u.s. troops from southeast asia.

taking part in the meeting were editors of student newspapers from the columbia, cornell, rutgers, pennsylvania, bryn mawr, haverford, sarah lawrence, dartmouth, harvard, brown and princeton universities and colleges. the student newspaper editors of stanford university in california also expressed support for the statement. students of dozens of universities and colleges responded to the call.

on the same day, representatives of 30 universities and colleges of the eastern regions of the united states who gathered in pennsylvania university in philadelphia called for a nationwide student strike to protest against nixon's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia. students from the atlanta area in georgia, southern united states, held a protest meeting at emory university and decided to march in atlanta on may 9 during nixon's visit to the region.

to take unanimous action, the universities and colleges have decided to convene a meeting of delegates from the campuses at george washington university on the evening of may 4, to discuss the issue of a nationwide general strike to protest against the u.s. military aggression in cambodia and the bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam meanwhile, many protest demonstrations were held in u.s. universities and colleges. at kent state university, ohio, the students have persisted for three days in their protest struggle. on the evening of may 3, 2,000 students walked out of their campus and took to the streets to demonstrate in downtown kent. the reactionary authorities called out more than 500 national guardsmen to suppress the students and even used a helicopter to drop tear-gas bombs. the students heroically hit back in self-defence and fought fiercely with the national guardsmen till early the next morning.

the students of rutgers university in new jersey continued to hold protest demonstrations the day before yesterday. the students of the university of maryland during their protest demonstration, angrily set fire to a classroom building in protest against the suppression by reactionary police and troops. 800 students of stanford university, california, discussed at a meeting the question of furthering the struggle. at case western reserve university in cleveland, the students occupied the office of the reserve officers training corps, firmly demanding the cancellation of the reserve officers training programme which serves the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression.

students of yale university, new haven, together with students from new york and boston demonstrated on may 1 and 2 in protest against fascist persecution by the u.s. ruling circles at home and their expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. tney fought heroically with the police and troops called out to suppress them.

in quite a number of universities and colleges, many teachers and working staff took part in the students' protest activities. the students' struggle has also won broad support from people of various strata. on may 3, more than 150 washington people from all walks of life demonstrated in front of the white house to protest against the aggression against cambodia by the nixon administration.

New Upsurge of American Students' Movement Against US Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1970)

american students in the past few days continued to protest strongly against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, according to reports reaching here.

in face of the powerful protest movement in the country, the nixon administration flagrantly called out large numbers of reactionary troops and police to conduct sanguinary suppression of the demonstrating students. four students have been shot to death. this new towering crime of the nixon administration immediately aroused a mass movement of american students on a bigger scale in opposition to the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia. up to may 4, strikes broke out in dozens of universities and colleges throughout the united states, and students of more universities and colleges are joining in the struggle.

the students of the kent state university in ohio, one of the universities which initiated the protest movement, held a series of protest demonstrations since nixon announced the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia on the evening of april 30. when 3,000 students met to protest on the evening of may 3, the reactionary authorities called out 500 national guardsmen and a helicopter to suppress them. the students heroically hit back in self-defence and the fierce fight lasted till early the following morning. the national guardsmen flagrantly opened fire at the students. four students, two of them girls, were killed and more than ten were wounded. the national guardsmen also wounded several students with bayonets. immediately after that, the reactionary authorities announced a city-wide curfew and made arbitrary mass arrests. the official u.s.i.s. admitted that at daybreak of may 4, the authorities began to arrest students of the kent state university by truck-loads.

in a statement on may 4, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon blustered that "this should remind us all once again that when dissent turns to violence it invites tragedy", in a vain attempt to subdue the students' just struggle with bloody suppression. this once again exposes the ugly features of this murderer of the indo-chinese and american people.

but the cold-blooded massacre by the nixon administration has aroused stronger indignation among the broad masses of the american students. from washington, new york and philadelphia on the east coast to san francisco, berkeley and seattle on the west coast, strikes and protest rallies were held in various universities and colleges. a western news agency reported that strikes broke out in dozens of universities and colleges on may 4 and the number is rapidly increasing.

when the news about the killing in kent of four students by the national guardsmen reached san francisco, 1,500 students angrily shouted "oust nixon exclamation" and stormed into the city hall. students of the university of california tore down a u.s. flag from a campus flag pole, set it on fire and hoisted it at half-mast to show their vehement protest against the reactionary u.s. ruling circles. the indignant students also burnt an army truck on the campus, which was being driven to the reserve officers training corps. students of the akron state university held a protest

meeting on the evening of may 4. more than 5,000 students of the university of maryland also staged a protest demonstration. when the reactionary authorities sent 1,000 troops to suppress them with tear-gas bombs, they fought back with stones and bottles.

in columbia university, new york, 2,000 students held a protest rally. speakers at the rally strongly condemned the nixon administration for sending troops to invade cambodia and for bombing the democratic republic of viet nam. in seattle, washington state, students picketed the military works of the "boeing" aircraft firm, a monopoly enterprise. students also held protest demonstrations at notre dame university of indiana, georgetown university of washington, and chicago university. at hawaii university in far away hawaii, 500 students held a demonstration in spite of rain.

students at many universities and colleges are closely integrating their struggle against u.s. aggression in cambodia with the struggle for the abolition of the reserve officers training corps, a system serving u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression.

students at wisconsin university stoned the r.o.t.c. office. students of washington university set fire to the air force r.o.t.c. building on the campus. at case western reserve university, students continued their occupation of the r.o.t.c. office. students of stanford university blockaded the main campus buildings, firmly demanding the abolition of all the fascist military training programmes in the university. students of rutgers university occupied the offices of the university president, resolutely demanding the abolition of all military research programmes.

in pennsylvania university, princeton university, harvard university and many others, faculty members and other staff members joined the students in protest rallies.

at present, the protest struggle in american universities against u.s. aggression in cambodia and against the nixon administration's brutal killing of students continues to develop. the rapid development of the progressive american students' struggle will certainly bring about a greater upsurge of the mass movement of all sections of the american people against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression.

US AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New War Adventure of Nixon Administration

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the new war adventure of the nixon administration". it reads in full as follows:

on april 30, 1970, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly announced that he had ordered the dispatch of large numbers of u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam and the puppet troops in south viet nam to intrude into the territory of cambodia, thereby carrying out barefaced large-scale armed aggression on the country. by this act of new war adventure, the nixon administration has expanded the war of aggression in viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china. this is a frenzied onslaught on the indo-chinese people and a grave provocation against the people in asia and the world.

the nixon administration's move of sending large numbers of troops to invade cambodia has all at once stripped off its mask of "peace" and torn it to shreds. the people of the whole world have clearly seen that nixon has no intention at all to "withdraw" the aggressor troops from south viet nam and "end" the war of aggression against viet nam, but rather to further expand this war of aggression, that the u.s. aggressors are not only hanging on in south viet nam and refuse to quit but they want to forcibly occupy the whole of indo-china. like his predecessors, nixon is an extremely ferocious war criminal.

nixon's speech on april 30 fully reveals u.s. imperialism's arrogant, unreasonable, machiavellian and brazen features. he cooked up ridiculous tales and arguments in defence of its gangster acts.

nixon said that the u.s. imperialists dispatched troops to cambodia because some other people "endanger the lives of americans who are in viet nam now". this is entirely turning black into white exclamation it is an obvious fact that u.s. imperialism has sent a great number of troops to areas "half-way around the world" to massacre the people of other countries, occupy their land and trample down their sovereignty. however, according to nixon's logic, these u.s. aggressors whose hands are stained with the blood of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia have not endangered the security of the indo-chinese peoples but are innocent victims. isn't this the height of absurdity exclamation

nixon said that the u.s. imperialists dispatched troops to cambodia to "defend" the "neutrality" of the country. that the neutrality of a country should need the protection of u.s. imperialist troops is extremely preposterous and shameless rot created out of nixon's perverted mind. actually, the scheme of u.s. imperialism to instigate the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and support the lon nol-sirik matak puppet regime is aimed precisely at strangling the neutrality of the country. now, seeing that this puppet regime is tottering as a result of the resistance of the cambodian people, u.s. imperialism directly sent troops to "protect" it. obviously, the true meaning of nixon's so-called "protection" of "neutrality" is to set up its fascist colonial rule in a neutral country with naked bayonets.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

the new war adventure launched by the nixon administration in indo-china is precisely a reflection of its weakness and desperate struggle. in the circumstances in which it is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and is in an impasse, the nixon administration has, since it took office, intensified the counter-revolutionary dual tactics and given wide publicity to the so-called "nixon doctrine". it is its wishful thinking, with regard to asia, to do all it can to drive its puppets and accomplices in various countries in the van to serve the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war. however, when u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression has met with strong rebuff from the people of indo-china and it is in a worse plight, nixon came out in person, desperately like a cornered dog, to wage an aggressive war against cambodia. the nixon administration, by its own deed, has revealed the essence of the "nixon doctrine" and declared its bankruptcy.

in the speech in which he wantonly announced the dispatch of troops to cambodia, nixon said that even if he could only be a one-term president, he would make a risk to continue his reckless course. the fact that nixon has gone so far as to stake his "crown" provides a vivid illustration of the terror and uneasiness in the hearts of the u.s. aggressors over their destiny.

u.s. imperialism has long been bogged down in the mire of its war of aggression in viet nam and can hardly pull itself out of it. now, by extending the aggressive war to the whole of indo-china, the nixon administration can only sink u.s. imperialism deeper in the vast ocean of people's war in the three indo-chinese countries. in face of the barbarous aggression by u.s. imperialism, the three indo-chinese peoples are getting further united and stepping up their struggle for the realization of the historic call issued by the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. nothing else than a more disastrous defeat is in store for the u.s. aggressors.

the chinese people and the people of the three indo-chinese countries have cemented a profound militant friendship in the course of protracted anti-imperialist struggles. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. we are convinced that with the support of the people the world over and by strengthening the unity among themselves and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples will surely be able to completely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 15, 1970 No. 4657

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

The PLA Scored Outstanding Achievements in Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought As a Weapon To Re-educate Young Students Being Tempered in PLA Farms

(NCNA Peking, May 4, 1970)

PLA-operated farms began to accept students for re-education in 1968, according to the following report. PLA men are said to have produced good results in changing the students' world outlook, bringing it in line with the communist world outlook.--SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Most or a great majority of students trained in old schools can be integrated with workers, peasants and soldiers. Some of them are even capable of invention and creation. But they must be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the correct line in order to change their old ideas thoroughly. Such intellectual elements will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers." Following this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, units of the PLA enthusiastically help graduates from universities and institutes of higher learning who are being tempered in PLA-operated farms to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, humbly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and strive to transform their world outlook. They scored outstanding achievements in this work.

After more than a year's tempering in such big schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the armed forces units the broad masses of young students have further deepened their proletarian feeling toward great leader Chairman Mao, greatly heightened their consciousness in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuation of the revolution, confirmed their

determination to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as inherited and developed their proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Large numbers of students' companies were rated four-good companies at the end of the year. Many young students have become active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and many have even earned merits, received awards and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

PLA units began receiving young students for tempering in their farms in 1968. CCP committees at various levels and the broad masses of commanders and fighters considered the work of re-education of young students a glorious political mission. They said: "The young students coming to our units to receive re-education is an indication of the greatest confidence and greatest encouragement to our Army by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their heads as we have built up our units and let them advance heroically forever along the brilliant road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers pointed out by Chairman Mao."

Under such ideological guidance, CCP committees at various levels divided the work among themselves. Principal leading cadres took charge of the work of re-education of young students. They stepped up leadership and assigned large numbers of excellent commanders and fighters to work at students' companies to lead them by personal example and teach them by word of mouth. Leadership organizations of some units also organized heroic companies which had done meritorious service during the wars or advanced collective bodies in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to develop "one helping one" and "one pair red" activities in students' companies so as to help the students to speed up the pace of ideological revolutionization.

During the days of studying and struggling with the students, large numbers of active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Communist Party members and five-good fighters developed the excellent tradition of our Army in political and ideological work. With a deep proletarian feeling, they took loving care of them politically and in regard to their livelihood. These armymen also set examples for them everywhere and took the initiative to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism, as well as develop the invincible revolutionary spirit so as to give the broad masses of young students a living education. Many students said excitedly: "Every single one of the PLA comrades is our good teacher and good example of ideological revolutionization."

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "There are also people going to factories and the countryside. But some of them have achieved results and some have not. In this respect there is a question of standpoint or attitude." In the course of re-educating the broad masses of young students PLA units pay great attention to helping the young students understand the receiving of re-education by elevating it to the plane of loyalty to Chairman Mao, loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and loyalty to Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line. The PLA units also rectify the students' attitude toward the receiving of re-education and fundamentally heighten their consciousness in the receiving of re-education.

As soon as the young students arrive at a unit, CCP committees at various levels would immediately organize them to study Chairman Mao's great instructions regarding intellectual elements' integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and the receiving of re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to make them understand deeply that integration of intellectuals with workers, peasants and soldiers is the brilliant road which Chairman Mao has always pointed out to us and that receiving of re-education by intellectuals from workers, peasants and soldiers is Chairman Mao's greatest love and concern over the broad masses of intellectual youths. The purpose of doing so is to make them resolve to act resolutely according to Chairman Mao's instructions and honestly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

When the intellectual youths of the students' company at a certain unit stationed in Tsinan first arrived at the farm of the unit, some had the idea of "spontaneous redness" and did not receive re-education seriously enough. Thus the CCP branch at the company promptly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized them to study related teachings by great leader Chairman Mao and led them to recall past bitterness, think about the present sweetness, compare themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to find the gap, repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education in order to heighten their consciousness in continuing the revolution and quickly rectify their attitude toward the receiving of re-education.

In the course of re-educating the young students, PLA-operated farms in Wuhan, Lanchow, and Chengtu incessantly helped them to rectify their attitude in relation to their living ideas. When some people began to have the idea that "that is about enough" after a certain period of tempering, Party organizations in the units would promptly organize them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching on "the thorough transformation of old ideas" so as to make the broad masses of students realize that to receive re-education "for a short while" or "for the rest of our lives" was a reflection of the two world outlooks of half-cooked revolution and thorough revolution. From then on they considered every progress made during the receiving of re-education a new starting point in the transformation of the world outlook, self-consciously maintained a high standard, and assaulted the summit of ideological revolutionization continuously. They said: "The only way to receive re-education well and advance more rapidly along the broad way of turning ourselves into revolutionaries and laborers is to consider ourselves always as small pupils of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

In the course of re-educating the young students the units followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Class struggle is the principal subject for the young people" and always considered class education as the fundamental subject.

Farms under units stationed in Canton help the young students to solve the question of whom to love, whom to hate, whom to follow and whom to serve through the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The students conscientiously study the history of the struggle between the two lines, energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, examine its influence, eliminate the remnant poison and further heighten their own consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Farms of PLA units stationed in Foochow, Kunming and Sinkiang take into consideration the students' prolonged poisoning by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of education in the past and their tendency of being divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from the practice of production, and develop extensive "two recollections and three investigations" activities. They adopt such methods as political camping, visiting, paying calls, and inviting old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants to speak about their family histories, village histories and history of revolutionary struggle, etc., for conducting class education on the students so as to make them bear firmly in mind class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The CCP branch at a students' company in a certain unit stationed in Shenyang led the students to conduct "two recollections and three investigations" further to strengthen their profound proletarian feeling toward great leader Chairman Mao and intensify their deep hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i. Many students said: We shall forget our identity if we do not recall the "bitterness" and we shall change in quality if we do not repudiate "revisionism." The only way to become a good revolutionary successor and remain a revolutionist forever is to bear in mind firmly class hatred and Liu Shao-ch'i's poison.

A graduate from a teachers' institute receiving re-education at a farm of a certain unit stationed in Peking was from a family which had worked for the landlord for three generations. After the liberation the Party and Chairman Mao rescued her family from the abyss of suffering. But after entering the university she was poisoned by the revisionist line of education and began to bury herself in studies, forgetting class and class struggle gradually. In view of this situation the farm of the unit guided her to recall past bitterness and think about the present sweetness and helped her to use the viewpoint of class and class struggle to analyze her own changes so as to arouse her proletarian consciousness. From then on she self-consciously gave first priority to the establishment of a clear-cut concept in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the course of receiving re-education. This greatly speeded up her progress in ideological revolutionization. During the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic she was gloriously chosen a representative to the National Day celebrations and had the good fortune of meeting great leader Chairman Mao.

"Change in world outlook is a fundamental change." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the units consider the re-education of university students as helping them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform

their world outlook. They lead the students to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles, change their standpoint, change their ideas, change their feeling and gradually move their standpoint to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Many units regularly put the students in environments of hardship to steel them so as to let them soil their bodies with mud and temper their red hearts through revolutionary practice. The students said with deep feeling: The only way for intellectual elements to bring about a "change" in themselves (changing their bourgeois world outlook and establishing the proletarian world outlook) is to persevere in "work" (participation in collective productive manual labor).

To cultivate in the students the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, Niut'ienyang Farm of a certain unit stationed in Canton took the students along to fight day in and day out during the re-building of a sea dike. The broad masses of young students considered the site of manual labor a classroom for studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner and a battlefield for struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism. This greatly speeded up their pace of ideological transformation. Some students insisted on working until after the whole dike was completely built even after receiving more than 30 cuts on their feet from sea shells while carrying sand on the beach.

In order to help the students move their standpoint over to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers and firmly establish the idea of "totally" and "thoroughly" serving the people, the units also organize the students to use Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the brilliant "three constantly read articles" as their weapon in the three great revolutionary struggles to repudiate energetically counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theories such as "going to school to become bureaucrats," etc., spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and sweep away bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit.

A university post-graduate receiving re-education at Ch'enghsihu Farm of a unit stationed in Nanking had his mind set at becoming famous and expert. But study and tempering heightened his consciousness and eventually made him resolve to become a common laborer. He voluntarily requested to be given a pig tending job and did very well at it.

A university student receiving re-education at a farm of a certain unit stationed in Shenyang followed the unit to engage in performing the task of supporting agriculture with the object of transforming the world outlook in his mind. He launched active attacks against the class enemy together with the poor and lower-middle peasants during battles of class struggle. This accelerated his own ideological revolutionization. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: We poor and lower-middle peasants welcome such university students.

* * *

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation of Revolution and Production in Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1970)

(According to NCNA Taiyuan, May 5) Cherishing deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out socialist revolutionary emulation in depth. An excellent situation of revolution going on in an earth-shaking manner and production flourishing with each passing day prevails in the whole company.

Since entering the seventies Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has set new records in 148 items of the major economic and technical targets. The State plan for April of such major products as pig iron, ingot steel, rolled steel, coke and refractory brick has been overfulfilled three days ahead of schedule on the basis of remarkable results achieved in the first quarter of this year. The quality of these products has improved steadily and the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials and fuel dropped gradually. A greater profit has been returned to the State. The workers also have trial made 58 varieties of new products, realized more than 120 items of major technical innovation, put up 23 productive and constructional projects through self-reliance, and made more than 20 varieties of products such as cement and black alum from used materials, slag, waste water and exhaust gas, making a new contribution toward the socialist economic construction of our country.

The revolutionary committees at various levels of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company have learned deeply from practice of struggle that the first reason why they can achieve such enormous results in revolution and production is that they have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, and that they will have endless strength and win victory if they act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

The great calls, "Unite to win still greater victories" and "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this must be realized in every factory, village, office and school" put forward by great leader Chairman Mao at the Party's "9th Congress" have become a strong force pushing the broad revolutionary masses of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company to win new victories in revolution and production.

In their New Year's Day editorial, the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee transmitted great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions and the clarion call issued by the Party Central Committee to the armymen and civilians all over the country. As soon as this editorial was published, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the

PLA's support-the-Left personnel led the broad revolutionary masses to launch a new upsurge of conscientiously studying the New Year's Day editorial, closely following Chairman Mao's strategic plan and resolutely carrying out the orders of the Party Central Committee.

Many old workers said in excitement: "Chairman Mao has called upon us: 'China should make still greater contributions toward mankind.' We must take solid action to achieve new results and to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland!"

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call and helped by some fraternal units, the broad masses of workers of the No. 4 Rolled Steel Plant worked with their own hands and took only 57 days to install, by adopting simple methods, the complete set of equipment for rolling steel, which was needed in making a new variety of rolled steel urgently needed by the State. This saved a capital outlay of over 1,300,000 yuan for the State. This equipment was put into operation the next day after its installation was completed.

During the fiery socialist revolutionary emulation, the steel refining workers of No. 1 Rolled Steel Plant successfully experimented with the operation of blowing in oxygen at the top of the open hearth, subsequently raising the temperature inside the hearth and shortening the time of melting. After this experience was popularized throughout this plant, the average time needed to melt one hearth-load of steel was shortened by two hours and 13 minutes, quickly increasing the daily output of steel by the open hearth by over 20 percent.

While carrying out Chairman Mao's various instructions, the broad revolutionary masses of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company paid particular attention to putting the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position of all work. The revolutionary committees at various levels set up a permanent system of reading Chairman Mao's works every day and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought every day. The overwhelming majority of the revolutionary committee members and the cadres commanding production ate and lived in the workshop, studied and labored together with the workers, and got together with them to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the current situation and to fight self and criticize revisionism. Many revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians took the "three constantly read articles" as their permanent reminder, repeatedly studied them in relation with their living ideas, promptly studied them when discovering new problems, studied them continuously while continuing revolution. They produced fast results in revolutionizing man's thinking and pushing forward the development of revolution and production continuously.

In about a year, more than 1,180 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have appeared in the whole company. These activists also became leaders in carrying out Chairman Mao's latest directives.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company were not contented with these achieved results. They said: "Reviewing the past, we can make improvement; to catch up with the advanced, we must run fast; in closely following Chairman Mao, we must never stop going forward!" They were determined to win still greater victories in revolution and production and to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland.

* * *

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION EMULATION

Paotow Iron and Steel Company Carries Out Socialist Revolutionary Emulation in a Down-to-Earth Manner

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1970)

(Based on NCNA Huhehot, May 5) With help from the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Paotow Iron and Steel Company hold high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," and bearing in mind the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, penetratingly and perseveringly carry out revolutionary mass criticism and concretely conduct the socialist revolutionary emulation, thereby giving an impetus to the flourishing development of revolution and production. In the first quarter of this year, the whole company fulfilled the State plan respecting the production of such major products as steel, iron and rolled steel.

Since the turn of this year, the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA stationed in Paotow Iron and Steel Company have organized many Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to go to the side of furnaces and to the workshops to get together with the workers to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. They carry out activities of different forms to discuss the current situation, current tasks and living ideas. More than 1,500 meetings have been held in the whole company to exchange experience in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. These meetings have produced quick results.

During the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Paotow Iron and Steel Company followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "Political work is the life blood of all economic work" and, bearing in mind the practice of struggle, summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in socialist construction. The broad revolutionary masses learned deeply that to persevere in bringing the proletarian politics to the fore, to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything else, to tightly grasp the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to revolutionize man's thinking was the basic orientation for running a socialist enterprise well.

Subsequently, they studied and applied more consciously Chairman Mao's teachings about putting politics in command of production, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "production comes first," "material incentives" and "put profits in command" as peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, perseveringly put the revolutionization of man's thinking in command of mechanization, and continuously enhanced their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of running an enterprise.

The broad revolutionary masses of such units as the sintering factory, the coking factory, the blooming factory, and the rivet and welding workshop of the machine repair general factory regularly called "meetings to exchange experience," "informal meetings" and "meetings to analyze the current situation of class struggle," carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and promptly did away with interference from non-proletarian ideas of various kinds, thereby pushing the socialist revolutionary emulation to develop continuously along the track of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After Peking Steel Plant had proposed the socialist revolutionary emulation, the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA stationed in Paotow Iron and Steel Company immediately roused the broad revolutionary masses to quickly launch an upsurge of the socialist revolutionary emulation. They actively learned from Peking Steel Plant and other units in various parts of the country, conscientiously summed up the experience of carrying out the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," looked for shortcomings by comparing their unit with the advanced exemplary units, and drew up measures governing learning from the advanced units.

The cadres and the workers were high in spirits and firm in determination. An emulation of comparing with each other, learning from each other, catching up with each other, helping each other and surpassing each other was launched between one factory and another, between one colliery and another, between workers operating one blast furnace and those operating another, between workers operating one open hearth and those operating another, between one workshop and another, between workers of one shift or group and those of another shift or group, and between one branch of work and another. A revolutionary scene of emulating in revolution, unity and progress was everywhere.

The revolutionary workers of the steel refinery took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "management of a factory by experts" and "theory that the masses are backward," and turned out high-carbon steel of fine quality, making new contribution toward the socialist construction of the motherland.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the rails and beams factory brought the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses into play and successfully made No. 56 I-beam of ordinary low alloy, which was urgently needed in the reconstruction of the country.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Paotow Iron and Steel Company conscientiously studied the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" charted by Chairman Mao himself and perseveringly instituted the "system of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close cooperation

among cadres, workers and technicians." The leading cadres of most of the factories and collieries do four things perseveringly, that is, they perseveringly fight and issue commands on the first line; perseveringly carry out the system of cadre participation in productive labor; perseveringly go among the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism and continuously promote revolutionization of their own thinking; perseveringly take the mass line and discuss problems with the masses.

* * *

MODERN REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Jen-min Jih-pao Carries May 1970 Stage Version of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Red Lantern"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the "people's daily" today devotes three pages and a half to the full text of the new may 1970 stage version of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern". earlier, this new stage version was printed in the journal "red flag" in its fifth issue of 1970.

the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" is a model of proletarian literature and art produced under the illumination of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". it is a glowing eulogy on the revolutionary integrity and heroism of the chinese communists. against the historical background of the war of resistance against japan, the script sculptures the sublime statue of a proletarian hero, the communist party member li yu-ho, a railway switchman in japanese-occupied northern china, whose heroic fight against the japanese invaders testifies to his boundless love for and loyalty to our great leader chairman mao and the great chinese communist party, and his unmatched firmness and bravery in the struggle against the class enemy.

"the red lantern" is the product of a fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. in the early years of the 60's, the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi came out again to attack the proletariat. the field of art and literary they had controlled for a long time was overgrown with poisonous weeds. ghosts and devils danced freely on the stage. the bourgeoisie was very active in its attempt to restore capitalism.

at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the communist party, chairman mao called on the whole party never to forget class struggle. in response to the call, comrade chiang ching led the revolutionary art and literary workers in launching a revolution in peking opera. they decided in november 1963 to adapt "the red lantern" for the stage of peking opera. thanks to the guidance of brilliant mao tsetung thought and to the solicitous attention and support from the proletarian headquarters, the revolutionary art and literary workers smashed the obstruction and sabotage by liu shao-chi and his ilk, and cleared the way for heroes of the proletariat to mount the stage of arts. monsters and demons were driven away. this greatly rejoiced the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the new stage version of "the red lantern" is the result of repeated improvement and polishing by the art and literary workers of the china peking opera troupe under the leadership of comrade chiang ching, after enthusiastically listening to the views of the workers, peasants and soldiers all over the country. this has added lustre to the images of li yu-ho and the other heroes and to the opera as a whole.

COAL MINING

Northwest China Province's Self-Reliant Efforts in Opening Small Coal-Mines

(NCNA-English Sian, May 7, 1970)

a big success has been scored by shensi province, northwest china, in opening small coal-mines. in achieving this, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province, inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress and firmly carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", led the masses of revolutionary people in making self-reliant and strenuous efforts.

according to preliminary statistics, more than 400 small coal-mines have been opened by self-reliance in 48 counties and cities in the province, almost all of them having been speedily put into production. their total output is estimated at one-third of all the coal produced in the province. the large number of small coal pits not only meets the daily needs for coal in many places but greatly spurs the development of local industry.

coal deposits are rich and widespread in shensi. back in 1958, the revolutionary people of the province, guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", brought the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work into play. by relying on the strength of the collective economy, tapping local resources and using simple equipment, they opened more than 200 small coal-mines of various kinds. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shensi pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "put profits in command". they worked hard to spread such nonsence as "running small coal-mines isn't the job of the coal mining industry." consequently, they hampered the development of small coal-mines in the province.

in 1969, under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth party congress, revolutionary committees at all levels in shensi province led the revolutionary masses in resolutely criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents, and in exposing their major crime of sabotaging local coal-mining. this increased the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses for opening small coal pits. there were soon a great many small pits run by the communes and brigades and the mines under the regions and counties were also consolidated and expanded. the amount of coal produced in 1969 by all locally managed mines in the province was seven times the total output of the province before liberation.

in the course of rapidly developing local coal mining all revolutionary committees in shensi province firmly carried out chairman mao's great policy of self-reliance and hard work, relying on the masses in vigorously making technical innovations and speeding up coal production. by carrying forward the yenan revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary workers of the yunghung coal mining area in chenpa county opened coal pits from scratch. at the foot of barren mountains, eleven miners opened three pits producing 445 tons of coal in only seven months and set

a new daily record of five tons per man. breaking with foreign conventions, the revolutionary workers and cadres of the pinnsien county coal-mine launched a campaign for technical innovations and succeeded in making an automatic device which solved the problem of a lack of ventilation equipment. this was a new contribution leading to an increase in coal production.

INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Makes Heavy-Duty Trucks Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Sining, May 7, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", workers of different nationalities in chinghai province, northwest china, have successfully produced heavy-duty trucks in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. up to designed standards, these trucks are now running on the chinghai highland and contributing to the socialist construction of the country.

the "chinghaihu" make of truck has a loading capacity of four tons. most of the principal parts, such as the engine, gear box, front axle, back axle, car frame, car body and steering mechanism, were produced in the province. the truck was designed to suit the conditions found on the chinghai highland with its many steep slopes, long distances and cold weather.

the production of the trucks is a victory for mao tsetung thought, for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. with its very poor lines of communication before liberation, when the province, as elsewhere in china, was under the ruthless rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, chinghai had only 14 broken-down imported trucks and yaks did most of the transport work. a round caravan trip from the yushu or kuolo tibetan areas to sining, the provincial capital, and back took more than two months. after liberation, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, trucks became the chief means of transport in the province following the speedy development of motor transport.

in order to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to meet the growing needs of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, the workers, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, put forward a plan for making the trucks last winter. giving resolute support to the plan, the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee organized the masses for the trial-manufacture of the trucks and took the lead in doing the work.

the trial-manufacture was mainly undertaken by the local motor vehicle repair and assembly industry, involving 37 works. a "three-in-one" combination group formed by veteran workers, leading cadres and technicians, was set up in every plant and every workshop. breaking away from the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the groups made many technical innovations, and did the work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

a truck repair shop with only 400 workers was assigned the task of producing carburetors. cast in zinc alloy, small in size, complicated in structure, the carburetor consists of more than 80 parts. by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the workers turned out the first carburetors after 100 days of hard work.

another plant, assigned the job of making the chassis, needed a 1,200 ton press for making the axle shaft. by joining and renovating three small oil presses, the workers succeeded in turning out the special press required. by making technical innovations, the workers produced 194 truck components in the first quarter of this year, thus completing the production of the chassis.

by bearing the revolution in mind and through self-reliance and hard work, the workers of the different nationalities have not only succeeded in trial-producing the trucks in a short time, but have begun serial production.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) Greets China on Successful Launching of First Man-Made Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from the pan-africanist congress of azania (south africa), congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the message pointed out that the successful launching of china's first man-made satellite "is the victory for invincible mao tsetung thought, and is a resounding blow to the hitherto space monopoly by the u.s. imperialists and the soviet revisionists."

this is a great victory, it said, "not only for the great chinese people but also for the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist revolutionary peoples of the world particularly for the revolutionary people of africa, asia and latin america. from this victory, the revolutionaries all over the world draw great inspirations, for it further confirms the superiority of the socialist system over the moribund imperialist and social-imperialist system."

the message said: "the great people's republic of china, the bastion of world revolution, is a shining example to the people still struggling for national liberation, social equality and for the total elimination of imperialism, revisionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and zionism. the scientific and technological achievement of the people's republic of china in a short period of 20 years and particularly after the victories scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution is hitherto unprecedented in human history and constitutes a living proof that a people truly liberated, taking the initiative in their own hands, adopting a materialist world outlook and guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can advance boundlessly and achieve unprecedented victories."

the fighting people of azania, it added, thus rejoice with the fraternal chinese people on the occasion of this great scientific achievement made possible because of invincible mao tsetung thought.

the message extended revolutionary congratulations to the chinese people and government.

the message hailed in conclusion: "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live chairman mao -- the great leader of all oppressed peoples of the world exclamation"

the message is signed by a.g. ebrahim, deputy secretary for foreign affairs, secretary for publicity and information, of the pan-africanist congress of azania (south africa).

Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of Communist Party of Poland, Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a letter from kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland, congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the full text of the letter reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

the communist party of poland and all the polish working people are overjoyed at the launching of china's man-made satellite to its orbit round the earth on april 24.

this is a great and illustrious achievement for chinese science and technology. the entire chinese people have the right to be proud of this, it has also filled the entire progressive mankind with joy because it is conducive to checking the aggressive forces of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, and defending the victory of revolution and socialism in china and all over the world. this is a brilliant victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolutionary decisions of the ninth congress of the communist party of china. this victory becomes the great, industrious and heroic 700 million chinese people. the chinese people, under the marxist-leninist banner of comrade mao tsetung, are marching forward irresistibly.

in contradiction to the efforts of imperialism and reaction the world over, china, after overcoming all kinds of obstacles and difficulties and by relying on its own resources, has reached in the field of science and technology the highest peak of man's knowledge at a speed never seen before. the launching of china's satellite to its orbit round the earth has testified to the all-round and rapid development of science and technology and the entire national economy and to the enormous increase in national defence capability.

the great china of mao tsetung has become a world power and an invincible bulwark and centre of the world revolutionary forces. without the participation of the people's republic of china, no important international question can be resolved, no matter it concerns asia, europe or the whole world.

against the background that the shameless and deceptive words uttered by the contemporary renegades to communism in moscow, warsaw and the world flow like flood into the ocean

at the centenary of the birth of lenin, the launching of china's satellite to its orbit round the earth is a powerful and revolutionary step forward of mao tsetungism made by the "practical movement", to quote the words by karl marx.

today the whole progressive mankind sings the song "tungfangnung (the east is red)".

the great china of mao tsetung is invincible exclamation

long live the solidarity and unity of the international proletariat and the national liberation forces headed by the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the immortal thought of marx, lenin and mao tsetung exclamation

kazimierz mijal

general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland

april 26, 1970

People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arab Gulf Greets China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from the general command of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arab gulf, congratulating china most warmly on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the message said: "the great victory of the chinese people in the field of development of science in successfully launching their first man-made earth satellite, is a veritable victory of the socialist revolutionary forces throughout the world and the world's oppressed people, and is also a powerful step against world imperialism. world imperialism abuses the development of science and uses it for the purpose of aggression, threatening the peoples and attempting to suppress and dominate them."

the message said: "at the time of happiness and the important historical event, the people's front for liberation of the occupied arab gulf extends the warmest congratulations to you and the great chinese people, wishing them under the leadership of the chinese communist party more achievements and victories in serving mankind."

Bolivian CP Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the political commission of the central committee of the bolivian communist party in a message of greetings warmly congratulated china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads as follows:

the political commission of the central committee of the bolivian communist party, on behalf of the people and communist party of bolivia, extends the warmest and most heartfelt congratulations to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people and party, as well as the workers, technicians and scientists who, guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, have successfully launched into orbit china's first man-made earth satellite. the satellite, transmitting the glorious music of "tungfanghung (the east is red)", is moving magnificently in its orbit.

the bolivian people celebrate this great victory of the chinese people as their own victory. together with all the revolutionary people of asia, africa and latin america, they regard the achievement of the fraternal chinese people as that of all the people oppressed and exploited by u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

the great people's china, advancing with giant strides and relying on her own efforts, has, in the first place, broken the soviet-u.s. monopoly of nuclear energy, then within a very short time shattered the thermo-nuclear monopoly, and now, to the astonishment of the capitalist world and the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, has stepped into the field of space with firm strides, demonstrating an incredible advance in the development of her ballistic missiles.

people's china of mao tsetung is rising in the east like a red sun. all the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tremble like rats before her colossal statue, while the revolutionary people of the world jubilantly acclaim this new victory of mao tsetung thought and of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the great and glorious people's china exclamation

Mozambique Liberation Front Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the council of presidency of the mozambique liberation front which congratulates china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the message said: "the mozambique people under the leadership of frelimo hail the chinese people led by the communist party for the victory they have just attained on the launching of a satellite into space."

it went on: "this success is a manifestation of the high technical scientific level acquired by the chinese people. guided by the communist party, the people of china have been able in a short time to attain the heights of science and technology putting herself on an equal level with the most advanced powers and giving new proof of the enormous creative force of the chinese revolution."

it added: "all peace-loving and progressive people in the world will acknowledge that the satellite is yet another important step china has taken in the struggle against world imperialism. china has always been in the forefront of that struggle and has always put her knowledge and experience at the disposal of all peoples engaged in the fight against colonialism and imperialism."

the message concluded: "we send to the communist party under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung our wishes for even greater successes in the future for the attainment of world peace."

Union of People of Cameroons Greets China's Successful Launching of First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the bureau of the (provisional) steering committee of the union of the people of cameroons which congratulates china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the message said: "in the name of the cameroon people and the members of the union of the people of cameroons actively engaged in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, we congratulate you on this new resounding victory of successful launching of your first man-made earth satellite, a victory won by the people, the working class, the communist party and the armed forces of china by relying on their own efforts. this is a brilliant victory which reflects the level of development in science and technology attained in a very short span of time by the people's republic of china and the level of the assimilation and creative application of mao tsetung thought by the chinese labouring masses."

the message said: "the successful launching of your man-made satellite is a fruit of the proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung personally. this is a magnificent work brought about by the application of the call of the historic and victorious ninth congress of the communist party of china educated and guided by the great marxist-leninist, the most respected chairman mao tsetung. this is a new song of victory of mao tsetung thought."

the message pointed out that u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism always cherish the dream to dominate and redivide the world, scheming to destroy the people's republic of china which has become an impregnable proletarian revolutionary fortress and an insurmountable obstacle to their wicked plans. the successful launching by the people's republic of china of her first man-made earth satellite has dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists, the revisionists and the reactionaries of all descriptions.

the message said that the joy of the cameroon revolutionaries is boundless, our optimism and confidence increase with regard to the outcome of the struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations against u.s. imperialism, enemy number one, and its lackey and accomplice modern revisionism.

the message said that chairman mao has pointed out: "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." it added, "the chinese people understand and apply the teachings of chairman mao tsetung and are advancing with giant strides towards the shining peak of socialism and communism. for their complete liberation, the oppressed peoples and nations must adopt this attitude."

the message acclaimed, "long live the great chinese people exclamation

"long live the correct and glorious communist party of china exclamation"

the message expressed the wish for a long, long life to chairman mao tsetung, teacher of the revolutionary peoples, and good health to vice-chairman lin piao, the successor of chairman mao tsetung exclamation

the message was signed by ngoah constantin and ekwala robert, secretaries of the bureau of the (provisional) steering committee of the union of the people of camerdons.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship in Honor of Chinese Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

a meeting of albanian-chinese friendship was held by the central council of albanian trade unions and the council of tirana regional trade unions at the people's theatre hall here yesterday afternoon in honour of the chinese workers delegation headed by wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the meeting fully demonstrated the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the working class and people of albania and china.

present on the occasion were: tonin jakova, general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana regional committee of the albanian party of labour; piro kondi, alternate member of the party central committee; qibrie ciu, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana regional people's council; and others.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was present.

hundreds of workers, heroes of socialist labour of tirana factories and enterprises and activists of trade union organizations attended the meeting.

a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were up on the rostrum which was decorated with the national flags of albania and china and the slogan "long live the great militant friendship between albania and china exclamation" the meeting hall was decorated with slogans: "long live the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation".

the meeting was presided over by jorgji pecini, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

both comrade tonin jakova and comrade wang hung-wen spoke at the meeting (excerpts of their speeches will be released separately).

when they spoke, those present stood up at times to greet them with warm and prolonged applause and cheers: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation", "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation" and "long live the great militant friendship between albania and china exclamation".

after his speech, comrade wang hung-wen handed to comrade tonin jakova a silk banner which the chinese delegation presented to the albanian working class. the silk banner bore these words: "workers of all countries, unite exclamation".

the meeting ended amidst prolonged ovation and cheers.

accompanied by comrade tonin jakova the chinese workers delegation visited shkodra region on may 4. the delegation was given a most enthusiastic welcome by leading comrades of the party and government organs and trade union organizations of this region as well as workers and other working masses.

Comrade Wang Hung-wen, Head of Chinese Workers Delegation, Speaks at Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

comrade wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and head of the chinese workers delegation, made a speech at the meeting of albanian-chinese friendship here yesterday.

comrade wang hung-wen first of all extended on behalf of the chinese working class, a militant salute to the heroic albanian working class and the albanian people and expressed heartfelt thanks to them for their warm reception and welcome accorded to the chinese workers delegation during its stay in albania.

he said: during our visit, we have witnessed everywhere in your country a revolutionary picture of prosperity and vigorousness. under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, the albanian working class, together with the entire people, with the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other, relying on its own efforts and resolutely working for the strengthening of the country,

has achieved one victory after another on the broad road of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. this has brought earth-shaking changes to albania and has transformed it from a poor and backward country into an advanced socialist country.

we have witnessed the great successes already achieved in the movement of revolutionization which is of great significance for preventing capitalist restoration. the albanian working class is the main force in this movement and stands at its forefront. enthusiastically responding to the great call by comrade enver hoxha on supervision by the working class, the albanian working class has exercised all-round effective supervision in various fields and played an active role of leadership, thus greatly promoting the people's ideological revolutionization and giving a vigorous impetus to the deep-going development of the revolutionization movement.

we have seen that the albanian working class has displayed high political enthusiasm and great wisdom and talent in socialist construction and is fulfilling and over-fulfilling with soaring revolutionary zeal the production targets set in the fourth five-year plan.

we have seen that the albanian working class is characterized by a high spirit of patriotism and internationalism. you, together with the entire albanian people, have waged a heroic and dauntless struggle against imperialism headed by the united states and against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, smashed all kinds of conspiratorial and sabotage activities of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, safeguarded the security of your fatherland, defended marxism-leninism, supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and thus set a brilliant example for the working class all over the world.

we have seen that albania, the great beacon of socialism in europe, is shining with increasing brightness.

comrade wang hung-wen said: the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has won great victory. now, under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought, the working class and the people of all nationalities of our country are holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, have still more closely rallied around the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and are striving to completely realize the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth congress of our party. under the guidance of chairman mao's principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", a new upsurge is emerging in china in her socialist revolution and socialist construction.

comrade wang hung-wen said: in albania, we have seen that the news about the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite spread to all parts of the country like lightning. jointly with us, the albanian comrades, too, acclaim this great success. we have read with great joy the message of greetings from comrades enver hoxha and mehmet shehu to chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and premier chou on this event. this is a tremendous inspiration to the chinese working class and the chinese people.

the chinese working class will never forget the tremendous support given us by our close comrades-in-arms, the albanian working class and albanian people, for the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we learn from your lofty proletarian internationalist spirit. on behalf of the chinese working class, i sincerely thank you for such profound feelings of revolutionary friendship.

comrade wang hung-wen said: at present, the international situation is excellent. u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism find the going tougher and tougher. the day of their complete collapse is not far off.

we working class and people of china and albania have been opposing the policies of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. we firmly support the heroic vietnamese people in carrying their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end; we firmly support the laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of laos by the u.s. imperialists and the thai reactionaries; we firmly support the cambodian people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup clique; we firmly support the palestinian people and the other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism; and we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all peoples who are subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. let us unite with the revolutionary people of the world and form a broad united front against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. if the imperialists and the social-imperialists dare to launch the war of aggression, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, thoroughly bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

comrade wang hung-wen said in conclusion: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." the militant friendship between the working class and people of our two countries is forged personally by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha. the working class and people of our two countries are the most reliable comrades-in-arms and the closest comrades. the friendship between us is the greatest friendship which can stand the test of any violent storms. just as comrade enver hoxha has said, "the fraternal monolithic friendship between our party, government and people on the one hand and the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people on the other will be evergreen." at all times and under all circumstances, we chinese working class and chinese people will resolutely support the just struggle of the albanian working class and albanian people and will provide a backing for you. with you we will always unite, fight together and win together.

Comrade Tonin Jakova Speaks at Tirana Meeting of Albanian-Chinese Friendship

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

comrade tonin jakova, general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions, delivered a speech at the meeting of albanian-chinese friendship here yesterday.

comrade tonin jakova warmly greeted representatives of the heroic chinese working class who have come here to attend may day celebrations. he expressed the profound revolutionary friendship the albanian working class and people cherish for the chinese working class and people. he said: your visit has contributed to the further strengthening of the militant and revolutionary friendship between our two peoples, a friendship forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung in the common struggle against the common enemies, for the defence of marxism-leninism as well as against the cunning schemes of the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists and the modern revisionists headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

comrade tonin jakova said: we and you are proud of this friendship. we are proud of, rejoice at and draw confidence and strength from your victories and the rapid and wonderful progress in all fields of the socialist people's china which, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, striving for the unity and the implementation of various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and under the powerful impulse of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is reaping immeasurable, brilliant and historic victories.

comrade jakova said: the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great victory which has a bearing on the destiny of socialism in china and on world revolution. this revolution has scared to death imperialism and revisionism, because it has become a great source of inspiration to all the revolutionary forces and peoples of the world who are fighting against imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

comrade jakova said: the successes being achieved one after another by chinese workers, engineers and technicians and scientists by giving prominence to politics and to thought of chairman mao tsetung, as well as the recent launching of her first man-made earth satellite by the people's republic of china are a living testimony of the great and immeasurable might of china and they are a powerful blow to u.s.-soviet nuclear monopoly. the satellite of china is a sword thrown to the imperialists and revisionists. the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a great victory of mao tsetung thought, of the revolutionary proletarian line of chairman mao and another important result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

comrade jakova said: you have seen for yourself the great victories scored by socialist albania. you have seen the efforts made and results achieved in every realm of life by the albanian working class under the leadership of the party and comrade enver hoxha in building the material and technical foundation of socialism, carrying out revolution in a deep-going manner in the realm of ideology, bringing about further revolutionization and bringing up new men -- the faithful and firm fighters who will carry socialism and revolution through to the end.

jakova said: of late, international events in viet nam, cambodia, africa, middle east, latin america and europe have proved the correctness of the political lines of the chinese communist party and the albanian party of labour.

comrade jakova said: the open aggression against cambodia by the u.s. imperialists is a fresh brigandish act against the freedom and independence of the peoples. as genuine friends of the indo-chinese peoples, the chinese government and the entire chinese people and the albanian government and the entire albanian people support without reservation the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and its joint declaration and are convinced that the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos will smash aggression and realize their long-cherished aspirations for freedom, independence and a happy life.

jakova said in conclusion: the albanian working class and the albanian people will always maintain steel-like unity of marxism-leninism with the chinese working class and the chinese people. the albanian working class, under the leadership of the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, defying all difficulties, is striving for the building of socialism and the deepening of revolution and is fighting against u.s.-led imperialism and revisionism headed by soviet revisionism.

Tirana Dinner in Honor of Chinese Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

the presidium of the central council of albanian trade unions gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese workers delegation headed by wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

present at the dinner were: tonin jakova, general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; pjeter kosta, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana regional people's council; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana regional committee of the albanian party of labour; piro kondi, alternate member of the party central committee; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as heroes of socialist labour and leading members of trade unions.

present also at the dinner was lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania.

comrade tonin jakova and comrade wang hung-wen proposed toasts at the dinner. feelings of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the working class and the people of albania and china prevailed at the dinner.

Chinese Workers Delegation Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 6, 1970)

the chinese workers delegation headed by wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee left here for home this afternoon carrying with it the infinitely profound proletarian feelings of the fraternal albanian working class and people for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and the chinese working class and people.

the chinese delegation had attended may day celebrations here and paid a friendly visit in the country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tonin jakova, general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; piro kondi, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; jorgjie pecini, sotir kamberi and idriz dhrami, secretaries of the central council of albanian trade unions; qibrie ciu, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana regional people's council; and many representatives of workers from factories and enterprises in tirana.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

up on the building at tirana airport were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the national flags of albania and china and many red flags fluttering over the airport and a streamer inscribed with the following words: "long live the friendship between albania and china exclamation"

when the chinese workers delegation arrived at the airport, the masses gathering there waved the national flags of albania and china and bouquets and warmly cheered: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "people's china exclamation" a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the chinese comrades.

before mounting the plane, the members of delegation warmly shook hands with and embraced the albanian comrades-in-arms present to see them off, and bid farewell to them.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and members of the chinese workers' delegation headed by him returned to peking by air this afternoon after attending may day celebrations in albania and making a friendly visit to the country.

members of the delegation are: hu pao-ling, a diver of the nanking yangtze river bridge project, and kao shu-lan, a gas welder of the peking february seventh locomotive and rolling stock plant.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the chinese communist party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; wu teh, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsi-chang, member of the party central committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, was also present.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sends Cable to US Senator Mike Mansfield

(NCNA-English : Peking, May 7, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, has sent a cable to u.s. senator mike mansfield. full text of the cable follows:

mr. senator mike mansfield

senate of the u.s.a.

washington d.c., u.s.a.

in view of the constant friendship which you have always shown to my country, to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and to myself, today, in my capacity as head of the royal government of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea presided over by the head of state, i beg you to use your great influence to make the great american people understand that they are being dangerously dragged by their president into a war spreading to the whole of indo-china, or even a more extensive war desired neither by the american people, nor by the indo-chinese peoples and all people cherishing peace and justice. what crime have the khmer people committed against the american people to justify, or only to forgive, president nixon's punishment on the khmer people? our people are struggling and fighting against the traitors to the motherland, traitors whose sanguinary atrocities not only against those resisting their regime but also against the peaceable residents in our country as well as the vietnamese have been and will surely be known to the world. could the american people who had also fought for liberation from foreign domination allow their leaders to drag them now into a despicable war and become willing accomplices of a regime which commits a genocide condemned by the world? in any case, i can assure you that the khmer people, together with the vietnamese and laotian peoples, will fight to the last man for the sole right of being able to live in freedom and independence. my government and the khmer people thank you and your congress colleagues for the firm, courageous and just stand against the decision which is unworthy of the representatives of a civilized power that claims to champion freedom and justice. my government and the khmer people extend to you our heartfelt thanks.

with my high and friendly consideration.

penn nouth

peking, may 6, 1970

Fourth Message to the Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public here yesterday the fourth message to the khmer nation. full text follows:

fourth message to the khmer nation by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

dear compatriots,

today our nation finally recognizes the true nature and true features of the lon nol-sirik matak regime.

its "democracy" is to give itself the right to massacre men and women citizens as it pleases, to deprive the people of their rights and freedom which the constitution of the kingdom recognizes, and to appropriate the property of others at will.

its "salvation of the economy" has resulted in sending the prices of foodstuffs and daily necessities soaring unceasingly, ruining the common people and making life extremely difficult for the labouring masses; it has resulted in a flourishing "black market" and all kinds of extortions from the people and travellers by the armed mercenaries.

its "promise" to "bring" peace, happiness and prosperity to the nation found expression in plunging the nation into misery, catastrophe and war.

and this regime has the impudence to attribute the responsibility of all these unimaginable misfortunes to me exclamation

but public opinion in the world and the opinion of heads of state, ministers and governments of big countries have done me justice and unanimously condemned the lon nol "government".

in this regard, allow me to present you with some evidence:

according to reuter dispatch of may 3, president tito said in a speech: "prince norodom sihanouk has done all he could to prevent his country being dragged into a catastrophe".

according to an a.f.p. dispatch of april 28, mr. maurice schumann, minister of foreign affairs of the french republic, has declared: "we thought of the sufferings of the friendly people... of cambodia where the wise policy of prince norodom sihanouk... had preserved peace and neutrality and where the recent events run the risk of bringing about a new conflict which has bathed viet nam in blood for so many years."

again, according to an a.f.p. cable of april 29, the spokesman of the french government declared: "the change in the authorities of phnom penh has resulted in compromising and damaging the image of neutrality presented by cambodia for so long."

it is not to put myself in the limelight that i have presented these evidence to you. in this hour, our compatriots, especially the people in certain provinces and key cities, are plunged into indescribable sorrows and miseries; consequently it would be out of place for me to make propaganda for myself.

but the towering crimes of the lon nol gang must be denounced; and all the people in the world have done so.

they have not hesitated to express their deep disgust at this phnom penh "government", murderer of its own people and grave-digger of its own nation to which, alas, the usurpers of the constitutional power have brought disgrace of unpardonable savagery.

senator jacob javits, though an american, had to declare (in washington last april 28): "the methods of the new cambodian government in seeking support is worrisome. the whipping up of racial chauvinistic emotions, culminating in mass slaughter among... civilians, is repugnant exclamation"

"the washington post", a big paper, showed profound contempt for its country's flunkeys in phnom penh with these lines in its april 20 editorial: "a government which invites battles it cannot fight, stirs community tension into civil war and acts in a way to shame those who support it is a poor bet".

"sunday telegraph", a big british paper, described on april 19 the policy of the lon nol regime with such terms as "hysterical", "monstrous" and "savage".

"the guardian", another important british paper, described on april 17 this policy as "brutal and dangerous". it added: "the americans... thus cause the final death of cambodian neutrality... for the united states, to arm the cambodians would be to put weapons in reckless and bloody hands".

this undoubtedly is the "honour, good name and prestige" that lon nol, sirik matak and company have promised to bring to the cambodian motherland and history exclamation

x x x

this gang has boasted of being the "defender" of independence, neutrality, territorial integrity of our kampuchea. and at the same time, it asserted that it would not become the flunkey of u.s. imperialism.

but today, the khmer nation and the whole world have seen clearly that cambodia has become a real colony of the americans.

the u.s. forces (tens of thousands of yankees and mercenaries) have shamelessly invaded our national territory. they are killing the peaceable population there, particularly in svay rieng, kompong cham, kratie (snoul) and rattanakiri. they have even the insolence to proclaim that they reserve the right to occupy and oppress other provinces, kompong som in particular.

the lon nol gang had incited the young people and intellectuals of phnom penh to accuse me of "selling out the motherland to the vietnamese".

today the truth is out: it is this very gang which has allowed more than 60,000 troops of thieu-ky to violate the sovereignty of our country and occupy the province of svay rieng which the saigonese had always dreamed of annexing.

it is this very gang which has allowed the american and mercenary armed forces to arrest, torture and murder savagely our compatriots, including old peasants, women and children, particularly in the provinces of svay rieng, kompong cham, kratie (snoul) and rattanakiri.

everywhere they go in the villages, these enemies do not spare anything or anyone. they destroy and burn everything: houses, granaries, cattle-sheds, hen-houses and the fields. they confiscate the property of our people. they slaughter their cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks. (these details have been given by correspondents of the american press themselves.)

this is the national "salvation" of the barbarous lon nol government and its "national liberation" from the "yoke of the vietnamese".

moreover, not contented with authorizing all these crimes, lon nol and sirik matak invited b-52 heavy bombers and heavily armed helicopters of the united states to bomb night and day and strafe mercilessly our provinces, their rural and urban centres, their plantations, rice fields and other fields, and the villages of our peasants where nothing but death, sorrow and despair is left.

countless projects which our people and myself had painstakingly constructed and joyously inaugurated together are reduced to ashes.

our compatriots who have succeeded in escaping from the air raids are now roaming in the forests, without food or shelter.

thus the lon nol-sirik matak gang is unmasked, this gang of charlatans who had shamelessly passed themselves off as "champions of independence, neutrality and territorial integrity".

today, these same charlatans insatiably beg for and shamelessly accept the restoration of the conditional and humiliating aid of the american imperialists. little do they care the opinion of the people whom they have assured that these imperialists would not come back to lord it over our country exclamation

today, the colonels and generals of phnom penh hasten to pay respect to their new american and saigon masters in svay rieng. they indicate to all observers their satisfaction with placing the motherland and her people under the yoke of the yankees and of those whom, several weeks ago, they still called "the traditional enemy".

the khmer people will never forgive this horrible treason.

even the other peoples, even the youth of other countries in the world, including the students of all the american universities, have spontaneously risen in support of our people.

they have organized demonstrations to condemn nixon most severely for invading and oppressing cambodia. they have also condemned lon nol who has permitted his master nixon to turn our motherland, independent and neutral not long ago, into a double colony of the united states and the traitorous "government" of saigon.

x x x

our buddhist monks and our people have already learned of the proclamation of our new government of national union and the political programme of our n.u.f.k. which samdech penn nouth, the national congress, the central committee and the political bureau of our front belonging to our progressive and resisting people made public on may 5, 1970.

therefore, i am absolutely certain that our nation and our people will see their strength and their faith grow in the struggle for the liberation of our beloved motherland and also in the building of a new life for themselves, a life full of all the promises of people's democracy and social justice contained in the political programme of our front.

this excellent programme is the work of our elite and our young progressive and unsullied intellectuals. our government, our administration and our liberation army will carry out this programme in close cooperation with our people in all the areas that we have liberated or are going to liberate from the yoke of the american imperialists and their phnom penh-saigon flunkeys. in this way our people will be able to have a fully democratic life and a bright future.

to attain this noble end, everyone of us should accept all the indispensable sacrifices for the victory over the enemy.

the road to this victory may be long. but with our fighting unity with the two other fraternal peoples of indo-china, we shall inevitably defeat u.s. imperialism, our most ferocious enemy.

our three peoples will certainly succeed in sweeping and driving away the american imperialists from the soil of our indo-china forever.

long live cambodia exclamation

in peking, may 6, 1970,
day of the 23rd anniversary of
the constitution of the
kingdom

Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces Wipe Out Hundreds of Enemy Troops

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 6, 1970)

the patriotic armed forces in prey veng province, cambodia, attacked and took the banam strongpoint, neak luong town on the bank of mekong river and the nearby kompong trabek town from the night of may 2 to dawn the next day, according to the viet nam news agency quoting reports from cambodia.

the patriotic armed forces blew up two bridges on highway no.1 linking kompong trabek to svay rieng province, thus cutting the enemy transport line.

during these operations, the cambodian patriotic armed forces in prey veng province wiped out hundreds of enemy troops and captured over 500 others. they also captured a large quantity of enemy weapons and other military materials and liberated a number of compatriots illegally detained by the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique.

on the night of may 2 the cambodian patriotic armed forces with the help of the people in battambang and siem reap provinces encircled and attacked many enemy points in the two provinces. the patriotic armed forces together with the local people, killed or wounded many enemy troops in prey tralach district, battambang province. hundreds of troops of the lon nol-sirik matak clique stationed in sisophon deserted their units carrying their weapons with them and joined the patriotic armed forces.

the viet nam news agency also reported that in prey veng, kandal, takeo, kampot provinces, the cambodian people and patriotic armed forces launched repeated attacks on the enemy in april and scored many victories, forcing the enemy to retreat from many strongpoints and posts, capturing many enemy troops and seizing about one thousand pieces of weapons. about a thousand soldiers and government employees deserted the enemy ranks and crossed over to the people. the armed propaganda teams were very active under the support of the people of various strata and won many victories.

from april 11 to 19, the patriotic armed forces of takeo province forced the enemy to surrender or withdraw from over 40 positions and sentry posts and wiped out about a thousand enemy troops. in april, the patriotic armed forces and people in kompong cham, kratie, and mondolkiri provinces encircled and wiped out the enemy, liberated many areas and established political power there.

confronted with the vigorously mounting patriotic armed struggle of the cambodian people, the panic-stricken army of the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique fled helter-skelter, deserting their strongholds and posts. according to initial figures up to the end of april, the patriotic armed forces liberated about one hundred villages and nearly 40 districts. in the liberated areas, the people have set up their own political power. the young people actively joined the patriotic armed forces and are ready at any time to fight the frantic counter-attacks of the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique and resist aggression by the u.s. gangsters and the saigon puppet regime.

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Experts and Students in Peking Meet to Hail Success of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

more than 100 cambodian, laotian and vietnamese experts, students and trainees as well as vietnamese residents in peking held a meeting in the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here this afternoon to warmly hail the complete success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

present at the meeting were mr. thiounn mumm, representative of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, mr. phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the provisional revolutionary government

of the republic of south viet nam and representative of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the meeting adopted a resolution which says that all its participants enthusiastically respond to the call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, are determined to strengthen the militant solidarity between the peoples and students of the three indo-chinese countries, strengthen the solidarity with the chinese people and all peace-loving people throughout the world, and are ready when necessary to return to their own countries at any time, to go to the front, take a direct part in the fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and make indo-china an independent and peaceable region in accordance with the aspirations of the people of the three countries and the interests of peace in southeast asia and world.

the resolution extends warm congratulations on the formation of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and regards it as a victory of historic significance in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and in defence of the independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia. it voices resolute support for the may 4 proclamation of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

US

Strikes in 170 US Universities against US Imperialism's Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the raging struggle of u.s. university students against the nixon administration's sending of troops to invade cambodia and its sanguinary murder of students at home is surging wave upon wave and is developing rapidly and vigorously. several hundred thousand students of 170 universities went on strike on may 5 alone, according to washington reports.

after nixon flagrantly announced on april 30 the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, a tide of protests of u.s. university students immediately swept the whole country with the momentum of a hurricane. the nixon administration called out large numbers of reactionary police and troops to sanguinarily suppress the students' just struggle. the killing on may 4 of four students of kent state university, ohio state, aroused still more furious protests from students in various parts of the united states. on may 5, several hundred thousand students of 170 universities in all parts of the country stayed away from classes while protest demonstrations were held in many cities involving many high school students and people of other strata as well. u.s. news agencies cried in alarm that the students' protest mood had been brought to a "boiling point", and that schools in various parts of the united states were "boiled with students furious over the deaths of four kent state undergraduates".

in washington, new york, boston, san francisco and austin, the students held mass protest demonstrations outside u.s. government establishments or outside the capitol. they vehemently denounced the nixon administration's war policy of

armed invasion of cambodia. they shouted "revenge kent state exclamation" during the mass demonstration in new york, the students raised the militant slogan: "all power to the people exclamation" at the northwestern university in illinois, more than 4,000 students angrily burnt a large american flag and hoisted a red flag on the roof of the administration building.

in face of the powerful protest movement, the nixon administration sent large numbers of reactionary troops and police to continue the frenzied suppression. at the san jose state college in california, the reactionary police even used chemical sprays against the students. at the university of maryland, the reactionary troops and police hurled tear gas bombs at the students. the reactionary governor further declared a "state of emergency" and ordered national guardsmen to enforce a curfew. the reactionary ruling circles also made frantic mass arrests all over the country. the students heroically fought back in self-defence. when the reactionary troops and police charged into the university of buffalo, the students showered them with rocks and bottles. at austin, the students hit back at the police with stones. they picked up unexploded tear gas bombs and threw them back at the police. the students of the syracuse university barricated all roads leading to the campus. at the university of chicago, the students began digging ditches to ward off attacks by the reactionary troops and police.

the students used revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. to resist the sanguinary suppression by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, the students of the northwestern university in illinois burnt the traffic institute of the university on the early morning of may 5. 1,000 students of the university of wisconsin set fire to two campus buildings. the students of the rutgers university occupied a university building to express their strong protest against the u.s. ruling circles. the students at the washington university in missouri burned a reserve officer training corps (r.o.t.c.) building. at boston university, tulane university, the university of miami and the university of notre dame, the angry students set fire to or threw home-made bombs at installations which forced the students to undergo fascist military training. the students of many other universities and colleges smashed or occupied these military training installations.

the just struggle of the university students has aroused the high school students to join in the struggle. since may 5, many high school students have taken part in protest demonstrations. in new york city, about 1,000 high school students joined the demonstration. in the northern part of new york state, many high school students were on strike. in ohio state, strikes broke out at almost all schools.

the students' struggle has led an increasing number of people of various strata to participate in the mass movement in protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in cambodia. about 1,000 women staged a protest demonstration in front of the capitol in washington on may 5. 2,500 government employees of new york city signed petitions on may 5 to protest against the nixon administration's policy in southeast asia and the killing of the kent state university students.

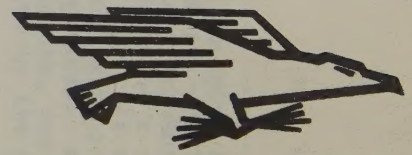
at present the american people's mass movement against the nixon administration's aggression in camoodia and the murder of students is further developing. various student organizations have decided that may 8 should be a national day of mourning for the four students killed and that a mammoth march on washington will be launched on may 9 to protest against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia. already bogged down in the people's war in indo-china, the nixon administration also finds itself encircled by the people at home.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FEDERAL
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

LIBRARY RATE
PRINTED MATTER



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE